WASHINGTON.

Return of the President to the National Capital.

Business of the Southern Claims Commission.

Fatal Illness of Ex-Senator Mason, of Virginia.

Changes in the Marine Revenue Service.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1871.

Return of the President.

President Grant returned to Washington this evening from his visit to the West.

Southern Claims Commission—Character of Claims to Be Adjusted.

No public business was transacted before the Southern Claims Commission to-day, the Commissioners being engaged in private conference upon the cases in which the witnesses have all been examined and the testimony closed. Numerous applications have been received under the late rules to have the necessary testimony in support of claims taken by local commissioners at the cost of the claimant, as provided in the rule, but no decisions on such applications can be made for a few days, as the Commissioners have yet to fix upon and designate suitable persons for the taking of testimony at various points where such agents will be needed, and to settle upon such mode of taking testimony as will be least expensive to the claimant and best protect the government interests involved. It is already apparent, from the character of many of the claims filed and the testimony taken in public session, that the limited time and the labor of the Commissioners are likely to be needlessly taken up and much money spent, hopes entertained and anxiety created uselessly by claimants, through a misconception of the class of cases that Congress intended should be settled by this Commission. It is considered best for the claimants to satisfy themselves, first of all, not only of their ability to prove known loyalty throughout the war, but that such property as they lost was taken by or by the authority of persons whose official position, or whose particular situation at the time, gave them the right to take it; or else that the property taken went, beyond question, into the service of the government, and not into the individual possession of officers or soldiers not authorized nor ordered, nor compelled by necessity, to take private property for public uses. Cases of unauthorized depredation by the United States troops, or of damage to the property caused by the presence or movements of the army, if settled at all, must wait for further legislation by Congress.

Critical Condition of W. W. Corcoran.

There is no material change in the physical condition of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, which to-day is considered very critical.

Illness of James M. Mason.

Information from Seminary Hill, near Alexandria, Va., this afternoon, says Mr. James M. Mason is dying, and his most intimate friends will be surprised if his life should be prolonged till morning.

The Japs Emulating British Diplomacy.

Governor Ito and the Assistant Minister of Finance of the Japanese empire gave an entertainment to-night to a very distinguished company, among whom were Secretary Delano, Attorney General Akerman, Acting Secretary Richardson, Admiral Porter, Professor Henry, J. H. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department; General Horace Porter, H. N. Fish and others.

Whiskey Raids in Georgia and Florida.

The Internal Revenue Supervisor for the District of Georgia and Florida reports the total destruction of property in his raids on illicit distilleries in that district up to April 1, 1871, as follows:—Eighty-three still worms, complete and in position; 122,249 gallons of beer mash, 1,794 gallons low wines, 390 gallons common whiskey, 700 gallons peach and apple brandy, 595 bushels corn meal, 879 bushels of malt; also sixty illicit distilleries suppressed; a large number of mules, horses and wagons seized, and sixty-two distillers arrested and turned over to the Deputy United States Marshals.

Characteristic Kindness of Mrs. Grant Exemplified.

On Thursday night last as Mr. Winfield Campbell, of Springfield, Ill., was passing through one of the streets of Washington, he was garroted and robbed of a valuable silver watch and forty dollars in money. He was on his way home from the South, and, being without friends or acquaintances here, he was at a loss to know to whom to apply for assistance. He called upon Mrs. Grant, hoping that she would assist him, and on telling the story of his misfortunes she asked him how much he needed to take him to Springfield. The amount named was promptly given, and to assure her that he had used the money for the purpose sought, he returned in half an hour and exhibited his through ticket to the capital of Illinois.

Changes in the Marine Revenue Service.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury the following changes in the stations of captains of the revenue marine service were made recently in orders issued from the division of Revenue Marine Treasury Department:—

Joseph Amazeen, of the Racer, at Charleston, to the command of the Active; J. W. Wilson, of the Campbell, at New London, to the command of the Petrel, at Apalachicola; Thomas Sands, now waiting orders, to the command of the Racer, at Charleston; A. A. Fengar from the Mahoning, at Boston, to the Delaware, at Mobile; C. T. Chase, of the Northerner, at Baltimore, to the Resolute, Key West; Douglass Ottinger, of the Perry, at Erie, Pa., to the Mahoning, Boston; S. S. Warner, of the Dobbin, Castine, Me., to the Campbell, at New London, Conn.; J. G. Bird, awaiting orders, to the Dobbin, at Castine; John Carson, of the Stevens, Newbern, to the Seward, at Wilmington, N. C.; Frank Barr, of the Delaware, Mobile, to the Rescue, at Fernandina, Fla.

Designs for the New Issue of Beer Stamps.

It is proposed, on the 1st of July next, to replace the present issue of beer stamps with an entirely new design, models of which have been submitted to Commissioner Pleasonton for his inspection. The series, as at present, will number seven, intended for eighth, sixth, quarter, third, half and whole barrels and hogsheads. They will be printed in tints, and the cancellation lines ruled in fugitive inks, so that any attempt to efface the date will discolor the paper. Samples of the new adhesive stamps were also submitted to the Commissioner. These are printed on tinted paper, and besides the fibre, which will make the paper distinctive and under the exclusive control of the government, the coloring of the paper is such that any attempt to blot out the cancellation of the stamp or any effort to clean it, either by acid or alkali, will immediately change the color of the paper.

Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Application has been made by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Secretary of the Interior for leave to file a map of the work and for the issuing to this company the bonds and land grants for that portion of the road extending from the present terminus to the main trunk of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Nicholas, of New York, the treasurer and counsel for the road, made an argument before the Secretary and Solicitor Smith, and Mr. W. Evarts.

The National Loan.

Subscriptions to the national loan to-day amount to $61,050.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

Affecting Scene in the District Criminal Court—The Murderer Bolster Sentenced to be Hanged—The Court and Prisoner Moved to Tears—A Mother's Love for a Wayward Son.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1871.

There was a scene of much interest in the Criminal Court room to-day. Horatio Bolster, who was yesterday found guilty of the murder of Joseph, alias Sonny James, having been brought in for sentence, Judge Olin having asked him whether he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him, replied, in a marked nervous and excited manner, that he had much to say, and turning to his counsel obtained his consent to make a statement. He then asked permission of the Court to speak from the stand, where all could hear him. The Court said:—"I do not like to have you too near me, Bolster, unless you have been searched. You can be heard around here" (pointing to the space immediately in front of the witness stand).

Bolster then made a speech detailing all the circumstances connected with the killing on the 22d February last, asserting that he had been beaten by James, that he had no malice in his heart, but sought James in order to have a reasonable explanation why he had been beaten to death, almost, for nothing, and only because he was in company with the man Davis. He was perfectly calm when he accosted James, with no malice in his heart. He had no intention of taking the man's life. James, however, cursed him and raised his hand to strike, when he, under the passion and excitement of the moment, started to run, when Cropps, standing in the door below him, placed a gun in his hands, when he fired the fatal shot.

Bolster was overcome by his feelings and wept and sobbed; then becoming somewhat calm he expressed the hope that the Court would give him time to prepare to meet his God, and declared himself an innocent man.

Judge Olin said, in the course of his remarks to the prisoner, that a jury might well have convicted Bolster of murder, even for what he confessed he did. The whole transaction showed that the prisoner, after the first conflict, had a premeditation to revenge the beating he received. He thought the gun was procured by his friends for that purpose, and that the prisoner searched for James for the purpose of taking his life and not for explanation merely. If the prisoner had had an honest purpose—if James assaulted him without provocation, without justification as a law-abiding citizen, he ought to have appealed to the courts for protection against him. "I do not know," said the Judge, "how true it is—I do not rely much on newspaper reports—but I saw in the papers what purported to be a letter to you from your mother. Have you a mother living?"

The PRISONER (in a feeling voice)—I have.

The COURT—A letter from your mother, expressing all that kindly (here the Judge gave way to his feelings, and Bolster was also overcome), motherly anxiety for you that a mother could express (here the prisoner bowed his head and wept audibly). It touched my heart deeply (here the Judge again gave way to his feelings). Would to God that you might be removed from a situation like this for that mother's sake and that sister's sake.

Here the Judge became so deeply affected that he had to pause to wipe away the tears coursing down his cheeks, while the feeling seemed to be shared by the counsel on both sides, the officers of the court and many spectators. The Judge then said he would not willingly say a word that would wound the prisoner's feelings—nothing but kindness. Perhaps he had committed some errors in the trials of this case. They were not, however, of the heart, but of the head, for want of knowledge. If he had done that he (prisoner's counsel) would have an opportunity to bring before his (the Judge's) brothers this case, and he should give the prisoner time to do that—time to let them pass upon it, to see whether any error has been committed. He was sure they would feel what he felt—the same interest, the same anxiety and the same pleasure to find that really the prisoner had not committed the offence for which he was indicted.

The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged on Friday, June 9, next. The handcuffs were replaced on his wrists, and he was conducted back to the jail by the bailiff and a squad of police.

FIRES.

Fire in Walker Street—An Inmate Burned to Death.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in a small room on the second floor of No. 2 Walker street, occupied by a man named James West, who has long been known as a dissipated, shiftless fellow. He rented the rooms some time ago of Mary Currier, a disreputable woman, who occupied the remainder of the house as a bagnio, and has always slept on an old straw bed on the floor. Thursday night or early yesterday morning he went home and lighted a candle which he sat against the wall beside his bed. It is supposed that after lying down he accidentally kicked it over, setting fire to the straw, for when the firemen burst open the door they found the unfortunate man burned to a crisp, the bed, of course, wholly consumed and the lighted candle lying on the floor close beside where the edge of the pallet had been. The fire, which was but just commencing to burn the floor and window casing, was quickly extinguished, after which the remains were taken to the Fifth precinct station house.

FIRES IN JERSEY.

Incendiaries at Work in Jersey City and Union Hill—Six Horses Burned—An Entire Family Rescued from the Flames.

Shortly before three o'clock yesterday morning a stable belonging to Patrick Reilly, in Colden street, Jersey City, was set on fire and totally consumed. The stable contained a large quantity of hay and straw, and the smoke and heat from this burning mass prevented those persons who arrived at the scene from rescuing any of the six horses inside. The animals were all burned to a crisp. The flames extended to a dwelling house occupied by a man named Bowns, his wife and six children, all of whom were enjoying a profound sleep at the time. Officers Logan and Shumher tried to alarm the inmates by shouting and pounding the door with their clubs, but to no purpose. They then forced open the door, and rushing into the sleeping apartments rescued the sleepers. While this task was being accomplished one end of the dwelling was half consumed. Two engine companies were on hand and rendered good service in confining the flames to the two buildings which they could not save. The loss on these buildings and their contents is about $4,000. Shortly before the breaking out of the fire a woman, whose husband keeps a milk wagon in the vicinity, saw a man whom she knows jump from the window in the second story of the stable and walk away.

Rauscher's hotel, on Union Hill, was fired about an hour afterward, and was totally consumed. A two story frame building adjoining, used as a dwelling house and harness shop, caught fire from the hotel and was also destroyed. Rauscher's loss is estimated at $7,000; insured in the Hamburg and Germania companies, and the loss on the harness shop is about $3,000. There is positive evidence that the hotel was set on fire, but the incendiary is unknown.

THE CAR HOOK ASSAULT.

The Attempted Murder of Mr. Putnam—Conflict of Authority—Alderman Plunkett on His Dignity—The Condition of Mr. Putnam.

Yesterday morning an order from Coroner Young was presented by officer Davis, of the Twenty-second precinct, to Alderman Plunkett, acting magistrate at the Yorkville Police Court, demanding that Foster, the man accused of attempting to murder Mr. Putnam in a Seventh avenue car on Wednesday night, be turned over to his custody, to be committed to the Tombs. Alderman Plunkett refused to recognize the authority of Coroner Young in the matter, on the ground that he had already committed the prisoner Foster to the care of Mr. Doxy, the keeper of the prison attached to the court, to await the result of Mr. Putnam's injuries, and, continued the Alderman, raising his voice so that he could be heard all over the court room, "there he'll have to remain until Mr. Putnam is either out of danger or dead."

Officer Davis bowed with due courtesy and left the court much impressed to report to his captain, who in turn sent a despatch to Coroner Young, informing him of the result of the application for Foster.

What action the Coroner has taken in the matter or will take is not yet known; but Alderman Plunkett, who has since been advised by the District Attorney and his old friend the "Big Judge," will not under any circumstances give up his prisoner until he is advised to the contrary by the District Attorney.

The right of the magistrate of a police court to refuse to recognize the order of a coroner in such a case may be according to law, but it has not been customary heretofore. In this case, however, it is rather doubtful if the act of Alderman Plunkett is altogether lawful. Suppose that Coroner Young, when he took Mr. Putnam's ante-mortem statement on Thursday afternoon, had ordered one of his officers to bring before him the prisoner Foster—and this is what he had a right to have done, although he did not—would Alderman Plunkett in that case be justified in refusing to recognize his warrant? And then, again, if the prisoner had been present on that occasion, would not Coroner Young be the person in whose power it was to have committed him to the county jail (the Tombs) on a verdict rendered by the jury before whom Mr. Putnam's statement had been taken down in writing? If this is not the law it has been the custom, and Alderman Plunkett will deserve credit for abiding strictly by the law, besides taking out of the hands of the Board of Coroners a portion of the great power which they exercise.

Mr. Putnam's condition is very precarious, and he is said by his attending physician to be sinking fast. In fact, it is the opinion that it is impossible for him to live many days longer. Foster will not refer to the affair, of which he says he has no knowledge whatever. He positively asserts that he had nothing to do with it. He is a respectable looking man, of about thirty-five years of age, and bears no trace of the rowdy whatever. The opinion is that there is something back of the whole affair which will never be really known, unless the death of Mr. Putnam should occur.

THE CONNECTICUT CHILD MURDERER.

Perkins Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 27, 1871.

In the Superior Court at Litchfield to-day, the jury in the case of Joel Perkins, charged with murder and incest, brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree," which will send him to the State Prison for life.

Frederick C. Hall (colored), convicted of murder on Wednesday, was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of July, 1872.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Scranton Miners Still Holding Out Against the Companies' Terms—Starvation in the Laborer's Cabin—Intolerance and Proscription of the Operators—An Easy Solution of the Difficulties—Frugality of the Miners—Resumption in the Lehigh and Schuylkill Regions.

SCRANTON, April 28, 1871.

The meeting of miners at Hyde Park to-day was of no great importance, further than to show that the men do not propose to accept the companies' terms until they are actually obliged to by want of means to sustain life. The deadlock is as fast as ever, and what is worse than before, the key seems to have been mislaid or stolen. The hope of any reasonable negotiations with the corporations seems to have passed away, and everybody has settled into moodiness, despondency and apprehension, according to temperament. The thing has been settled for the present. The three great companies have determined to crush out the miners' organization at all hazards. So that this event is secured they care nothing for public opinion—nothing for the suffering around them, and for which they are directly answerable—nothing for the welfare of the community in which they have made their wealth, and nothing but for the empty honor of saying that they overcame some three or four thousand poor working men in a struggle forced by their own act and prosecuted for unworthy ends.

The fact that the parties in the controversy have resolved not to negotiate for a time to come robs the coal troubles of much of their exciting interest, and items of news are growing scarce and beautifully less. The picture of the situation may be imagined, thus:—The officials of the companies loll back in their chairs and firmly wait for famine, their other ally in the combination of the carrying corporations, to do its work for them, while the poor miner shrinks away to a corner of his cabin and contrives how he can best eke out the scanty means which five months of idleness have left him. In contemplating this, by no means a fancy sketch, it is well to consider that public sympathy should be with the man of toil and not with his oppressors—at least people think so here, where all the facts in the case are fully understood. The people of the country beyond the coal regions have but a dim idea of how things have been managed here to reduce the miners to subjection, and for the paltry considerations of personal pride on the part of a few railroad officials and that the corporations may put fourteen cents on a ton of coal into their coffers. It has been understood for a month that the miners would go to work for a dollar a diamond car, and if the companies were only willing to concede so much by way of compromise, the whole business could run on smoothly once more. This matter was discussed at the meeting to-day, and there was a general sentiment that if the companies would meet the men in a proper spirit all difficulties could be removed at once; but there was no indication of yielding to the companies' terms, except under direct necessity. How far off that point may be can only be conjectured. Some fancy it to be near, others predict that it is extremely remote. A local paper, now laboring assiduously in the interest of the corporations, remarked, at an early stage of the contest, that this year would be too short for the starving out process, and the people generally believe so, too. The miners have exercised the greatest frugality since the commencement of suspension, and probably live on one-third the means that they did when they were at work. Their store bills are remarkably small. They do not drink and waste rioting, so that they have managed to hold out so long, and are not very near exhaustion yet. Business men tell me that their trade has fallen off all of two-thirds if not three-quarters since the 1st of January, and by this fact may be judged how economical the workingmen have been.

If there is not a change in the policy of the companies it is probable that the deadlock will last well into the summer. When I say that both parties are looking for relief, and from opposite conditions of affairs, the situation is fairly stated and exhausted. The miners anticipated relief from other regions resuming work, while the companies rely on the other carrying companies refusing to transport coal from any point until the trouble is settled here. The idea here is, that the companies in this section are endeavoring to create a false impression in regard to the arrangement made at the meeting of representatives of the transportation corporations. It is believed that that unholy alliance permitted any region to go to work whenever arrangements were definitely settled between the operators and their men. The fact that Mr. Clark, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, is negotiating with the men formerly employed in the mines in the Mauch Chunk and Hazleton region, and the operators in Schuylkill are making rapid strides towards harmonizing things in that region, would indicate that the carrying companies are not bound to sustain their brothers in iniquity here beyond a certain point nominated in the bond. It is believed that in the lower and middle coal fields work will be resumed early in May, without regard to the addition of the companies here. Part of Mr. Parrish's mines will be in operation on Monday, and the rest will soon follow. Everything is quiet.

The Ashland District Operators Adhere to the Terms Agreed Upon in Philadelphia.

ASHLAND, Pa., April 28, 1871.

At a meeting of the Mahanoy Valley and Locust Mountain Coal Associations to-day at Mahanoy City it was unanimously resolved that the meeting recommend the committee of fifteen to adhere to the offer as made at Philadelphia April 22—that on and after Monday, May 1, 1871, wages, whether for dead work or otherwise, will be at the rate offered by the committee of fifteen at Philadelphia on the 22d inst. This association represents two-thirds of all the tonnage from Schuylkill county.

The Wages Contract.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the published statements respecting the coal strike there seems to be a studied reserve respecting the contract wages demanded by the miners and the amounts offered by the operators. Presuming that the facts would be interesting to the public, in order that their sympathies may be justly extended, I propose, through the HERALD, to ask Messrs. Franklin B. Gowen, W. Kendrick and Charles Parrish, on the part of the operators, and Messrs. James Kealy, John Siney and John Parker, on the part of the miners, the following questions:—

How much can a miner earn per day under the $3 basis? How much under the $2 50 basis? How much can he earn per day at 86 cents per diamond car? How much at $1 31 per diamond car?

A reply in plain figures, as follows, would explain the facts so as to be easily understood:—

Gross amount earned per day by miner		$00 00
Amount paid by miner per day to his laborer	$00 00	
Amount paid by miner for powder, oil and other expenses	00 00	00 00
Net amount earned by miner per day		$00 00

I would also ask the above gentlemen how much, in their opinion, should be paid, or how much should a man earn per day by contract work?

JUSTICE.

THE EAST SIDE BAGNIOS.

Some of the Bowery Beauties in Limbo—Judge Scott Aiding Judge Dowling and Superintendent Kelso in their Clearing-Out Work.

For some time past Judge Scott has received numerous complaints of disorderly houses in his district, and he had determined, as far as in his power lay, to take all means to suppress the rapid growth of this social evil. A few days ago complaints were made by Andrew H. Corey and William Brickelheimer against the following persons:—Fanny Young, 243 Broome street; Annie Miller, 247 Broome; Annie Shultz, 245 Broome; Mary Myer, 245½ Broome; Henrietta Smith, 247½ Broome; Matilda Meyer, 137 Hester street; Henry Lossman, 143 Hester, and Minnie Jomalhotz, 141 Hester.

Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of Captain John A. Ward, of the Tenth precinct. On Thursday night about eight o'clock squads of three or four officers in citizens' clothes suddenly made a descent on the above named places and arrested all the inmates. They were brought to Essex Market yesterday morning—forty-seven in all. They presented a most wretched appearance, men and women commingled. In the teeming rain of the previous night they had been dragged from their vicious haunts and led, *nolens volens*, into the custody of the guardians of law and order. Their dress, hair and everything about them was disordered and dishevelled. Their clothes hung limp and wet around their shivering limbs, and the glory of the well rouged faces and long blonde tresses had departed. The Judge held the keepers under $1,000 bail to answer, the inmates under $500.

Writs of habeas corpus were sued out in the afternoon before Judge Cardozo, in favor of Henrietta Smith, Mary Myer, Fanny Young and Annie Miller. They were admitted to bail in $500 to appear and show cause.

TOLEDO COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 28, 1871.

The Toledo *Commercial* Company, incorporated last Monday with a capital stock of $100,000, organized this evening and elected the following directors:—Clark Waggoner, President and editor-in-chief; Ralph N. Waggoner, the present business manager; Horace Walbridge, President of the Bank for the People; Richard Mott, President of the Toledo Savings Institution, and Charles A. King, ex-Mayor. The directors elected Clark Waggoner President of the company and editor, and Ralph N. Waggoner Secretary and Treasurer.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL.—After a season of 160 nights, the most successful, in a managerial point of view, given in this country for many years, Mme. Seebach took her final leave of the American stage last night before an audience that crowded the Academy of Music from parquet to dome. It was a grand and fitting finale to such an engagement, and one that reflected high credit on the artist and her manager, Mr. J. Grau. There is one peculiarity about this gentleman's theatrical engagements, and that is that the close of each is more brilliant than even the beginning. Thus it was with his Italian opera and Ristori seasons, and thus it was even with the ill-starred *opéra bouffe* engagement, in an artistic point of view. But with a truly great artist like Marie Seebach the task of fulfilling the contract of one hundred nights was such a pleasant one that sixty additional performances have been given, all with unvarying success. Mme. Seebach's grand impersonation of Marie Stuart is too well known and has been too often described to need repetition here. Suffice it to say that she was greater than ever last night, and seemed moved to extraordinary power by the touching circumstances of a last adieu. The memorable scene in Fotheringay Park between the two queens was marked with unusual spirit and earnestness, and Veneta came in for a share of the applause.

When the curtain fell upon this scene the audience seemed to be carried away with enthusiasm. The curtain rose again and discovered the *tragédienne* again bowing her acknowledgments. A German gentleman, named Mr. Precht, then came on the stage, read to her a highly complimentary sonnet, composed for the occasion, and presented her, in the name of some of her friends and admirers, with a wreath, "Dedicated to the High Priestess of Art;" also with a large medallion, heavily mounted in Roman gold, with a fine enamelled painting on one side, representing the "Angel of Peace" kneeling on a footstool of diamonds; on the reverse side the initials "M. S.," in monogram, and the inscription, "New York, 28th April, 1871." This, suspended to an elegant double-link "cable" necklace, altering into a pair of bracelets, the whole resting on a magnificent sterling silver receiver, having on it the same inscription as on medallion. Mme. Seebach was almost overcome with emotion, and her voice faltered as she responded in terms of the following import:—

"DEAR, ESTEEMED FRIENDS—I know not, I can not express as I would wish my heartfelt thanks for this munificent expression of your regard. The greatest joy, sometimes, like the greatest grief, finds no expression. So it is with me now. I cannot thank you adequately for the thousand marks of friendship you have shown me during my stay among you. All that I can claim is that I have been a weak exponent of the works of great minds, of Goethe and Schiller. To my highly esteemed director, Mr. Grau, to whose kind invitation I owe the pleasure of a visit to the New World; to my faithful associates in the company, and to you, dear friends, my sincere and heartfelt thanks are due. Your great kindness shall be deeply engraven on my heart, not only when I cross the ocean, but while life and memory last. Before my career closes I trust that I shall have the happiness of once more seeing you and speaking to you. Farewell, farewell."

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.—The second public rehearsal for the last Philharmonic concert took place at the Academy yesterday afternoon before a large audience, which not even the inclement weather could keep away from their classical feast. The programme consisted of the following works:—Symphony, No. 3, in A minor, Op. 56, Mendelssohn. 1. Introduction and Allegro. 2. Scherzo, Assai Vivace. 3. Adagio Cantabile. 4. Allegro, Guerriere and Finale Maestoso. Overture, "Idomeneo" (first time), Mozart. Concerto, for piano, in E flat, Liszt. 1. Allegro Maestoso. 2. Quasi Adagio. 3. Allegretto Scherzando. 4. Allegro Marziale. With orchestral accompaniment, Miss Mary Krebs. Overture, "Carnival Romain," Berlioz. The only feature in this programme of special interest was the reappearance of the talented young *pianiste*, who has made an enduring success in this city. The concerto has been played so often here that it is familiar to all musicians, and it is, besides, no small task for any artist to essay in public. On Friday next Miss Krebs will appear for the first time in the Academy as a vocalist, and judging from what we heard in St. Ann's church, in Louis Dachauer's choir, she sings with as much power and expression as she displays on the piano.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.—An amateur dramatic performance, for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Saviour, in Twenty-fifth street, came off Thursday evening, and was witnessed by a numerous and fashionable audience. The play selected for the occasion was "His Last Legs," which seems to be a favorite vehicle with amateurs for the display of their histrionic powers. The part of O'Callaghan was played by Mr. Fred Taylor, who did well, but might have done still better if he had thrown a little more dash and spirit into the impersonation. His by-play had, however, the merit of originality. Mr. T. D. Rayner gave a good rendering of Old Rivers, while Mr. E. C. Chambers, as Young Rivers, showed decided talent for comedy. Mr. George Bowland looked and acted the flunky to perfection. The other male characters were performed by Messrs. Rutair and E. Taylor. Miss E. C. Rayner was lively and spirited as Miss Banks, and Miss Spear perfectly at home in the part of Mrs. Montague. The like may be said of Miss H. Smith, who played Mrs. Banks. The performance concluded with the farce of "Betsy Baker," in which Miss Rayner delighted the audience by her natural and humorous impersonation of the title *rôle*.

MATINEES TO-DAY.—The afternoon bills at the theatres promise the following:—Wallack's, "Woodcock's Little Game" and "His Last Legs;" Daly's Fifth Avenue, "The Critic" and "A Conjugal Lesson;" Booth's, "Jonquil;" Olympic, "Horizon;" Grand Opera House, "Périchole;" Lina Edwin's, "Pluck;" Niblo's, "Richard III.;" Bowery, Comique, Globe, Wood's, Bryant's, Newcomb & Arlington's; Japanese at San Francisco Hall, Tony Pastor's, Park and Globe, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

At Home.

The Comique closes its season to-night.

The subscription for Albites' season of Italian opera has been very satisfactory.

The Count Joannes will play Richard III. at Niblo's to-night. His last appearance here was as Hamlet some years ago.

A grand concert will be given at Steinway Hall to-night by the Arion Society, under their new leader, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, who is said to be the best conductor at present in New York.

Bassford's overture to "Cassilda," played at the Orpheonist Springtide Festival, is a work which reflects credit on the composer and on American art.

Miss Neilson, who has been starring for a few past years in England, Scotland and Ireland, has been engaged for leading lady at Wallack's theatre next season.

Alice Logan has been engaged for the leading business to play with Albert Aiken, the colloquial actor, during his engagement in this city, as well as the travelling tour of thirty odd weeks.

The new Harlem Hall, 125th street, will be formally opened, May 4, with a grand concert, given by such artists as Nettie Sterling, Fernando Tedesca, Harry Sanderson and Randolfi.

Another of the popular Saturday concerts will be given at Association Hall, at three o'clock this afternoon, at which the following artists will appear:—Miss Graziella Ridgway, Miss Adelaide Manzocci, Signors Filippi and Antonio L. Mora.

A performance in aid of St. Mary's Hospital and Foundling Asylum will be given by the Clinton Dramatic and Musical Society, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening. The "Colleen Bawn" will be enacted, with Miss E. Johnson, late of the Park Theatre, as Eily O'Connor, and Mr. Robert Johnson, of the Society, as Myles-na-Coppaleen.

On Monday Mr. Vilanova, the eminent pianist, gave a private soirée for his numerous pupils at Chickering Hall, and achieved a great success. The programme was as follows:—

1. Il Torneo, March, four pianos, four hands........Petrella
2. Romanza, tenor, Luisa Miller........Verdi
3. Marche Triomphale, two pianos, two hands........Kuhe
4. Duo Trovatore, mezzo soprano and tenor........Verdi
5. Solo, piano........Vilanova
6. Povera Rondinella, solo, soprano and chorus........Campana
7. Caprice Oriental, four pianos, two hands........Kettener
8. La Reconciliation, duo, soprano, basso........Lucantoni
9. Trio Trovatore, soprano, tenor, contralto........Verdi
10. Overture Tone for four pianos, four hands........Petrella
11. Duo Poliuto, soprano, tenor........Donizetti
12. Preghiera, bass, solo and chorus........Ramon Vilanova

Across the Sea.

The King of Bavaria occupies himself in his spare hours with devising new scenic effects for his theatre in Munich. He spends most of his private means in trying to carry his singular ideas on this subject into effect.

At a recent performance of "Il Flauto Magico," at Newcastle, England, Signor Bettini having become suddenly unwell, Mme. Trebelli-Bettini undertook the part of Tamino and sang the music throughout with great success.

A new and splendid monument is to be raised over the grave of Beethoven, at Vienna, the monument having been begun by a distinguished Austrian nobleman, who does little else in his leisure than play the great master's sonatas.

The Italian Opera Company of Calcutta has been giving M. Gounod's "Faust," with Mlle. Rosavalle as Marguerita and Signor Rosenati as Faust. Among the principal singers of the company are Signor and Madame Coy, who sang in "La Sonnambula."

A new ballet, entitled "Die Blumen Bache," arranged and composed by the ballet master Ambrogio, and founded on Herr Freiligrath's poem of the same name, with music by Herr Von Hornstein, has met with great success at the Hof theatre, at Stuttgart.

A few days after the conclusion of peace Victor Hugo offered the Théâtre Français, in Paris two plays which he wrote while in exile at Guernsey. One of them is entitled "Lesurques," and treats of the judicial murder perpetrated on that person many years ago.

Professor Herrmann's *séances* have become one of the established entertainments in London. This is not to be wondered at, seeing that the Professor is exceedingly clever, and astonishes all by his feats of legerdemain, some of which sorely puzzle the visitors. M. Herrmann is also a great favorite with children, among whom he distributes considerable quantities of confectionery.

The Globe theatre, London, opened on Monday, the 17th inst., under the management of Mr. R. Mansell, with an original *opéra bouffe* by Offenbach, which was produced on a scale of splendor and with some scenic effects that are said to be "intricate and bewildering." Among those engaged are the Princess de Matchinsky, Mesdames Sceat, D'Anka, Harriette Coveney, Bianca and Debreux.

The following epitaph is authenticated as having been found on the tombstone of a noted singer who died in Madrid in the last century:—

"Here is resting Jean Pinto, the Orpheus of Spain. When he arrived in Paradise he mixed his voice with those of the angels. As soon as the Lord heard him singing He was touched to tears, and, turning to the crowd of seraphs, He said:—'Be quiet and let My excellent chamber musician, Jean Pinto, sing.'"

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The contest for gubernatorial nominations in Iowa is waxing warm.

The St. Louis *Democrat* understands that Senator Schurz is in favor of republican union in Missouri.

Iowa republican papers generally favor Senator Harlan's re-election to the United States Senate.

General A. G. Mallory is mentioned as the probable republican candidate for Congress in the Texas Second district.

The Boston *Daily News* considers the tax upon matches a light tax, if it does realize two millions revenue.

Colonel Robert Smith, of Linn county, Iowa, is mentioned as a republican candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

The special election for State Senator in the Eleventh Florida district resulted in the choice of John H. Sutton, conservative, by 105 majority.

Colonel William A. Moore, of Chowan, has been appointed to the vacant Judgeship in the Second Judicial district of North Carolina.

The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* is out for Senator Trumbull as the republican candidate for President. Is the "star in the East" setting on General Grant?

The Topeka (Kansas) *Record* says that Hon. J. F. Legate, of Leavenworth, has been appointed Governor of Arizona, and J. G. Lindsay, of Garnett, Secretary.

The Cedar Falls *Gazette*, Sioux City *Journal*, Red Oak *Express* and *Page County Herald* are out with warm endorsements of Colonel Keatley for Lieutenant Governor, The Glenwood *Opinion* goes for Henry O'Conner for Governor.

The Houston *Union* says it has no prejudice against Yankees—it wants more of them in Texas—but, it continues, there are mean Yankees, and Congressman Conner is the meanest specimen it ever saw in public life.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says a negro delegate from Tammany to Florida was regarded by native Sambo as a hawk would be in a henroost. The Northern radical hawks had probably been there before the Tammany chicken and cleared the roost.

Hon. George W. McCrary, member of Congress, is at his home in Keokuk. The Davenport *Gazette* says:—

He is all the more welcome at home now that his abilities have been more fully recognized in the Forty-second Congress—an able successor to James F. Wilson.

General H. Jenkins, Jr., State Senator in Florida, has written a letter explanatory of his position. It is satisfactory to at least one of the Florida papers—the Jacksonville *Union*. But if every questioned "Jenkins" should write letters explanatory of his position the field of journalism in this country would have to be considerably enlarged.

A letter in the Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal* says female suffrage is working admirably in Kansas. "As jurors the women have given great satisfaction, both to the bench and the bar." It would be ungallant to say ladies do not give satisfaction in whatever they do. The only trouble in that connection is with the savage—man.

The Albany *Journal* refers to the speech of Senator Fenton on the evening of the 26th instant, in Albany, and says "it gave the most emphatic and satisfactory expression of his unswerving devotion to the principles and success of the republican party." Senator Fenton's fealty to the republican party has scarcely been questioned.

The editor of the Salisbury (N. C.) *Examiner* has interviewed Hon. F. E. Shober, Representative in Congress from his district, and agrees with him in opinion that "the Ku Klux bill, recently passed by Congress, will have the effect to strengthen the democratic and conservative cause, if the people of the South but act prudently—give the President no cause to carry it into execution." That is sound and logical.

Major T. H. Stanton, United States Army, writes a very clever letter from Topeka, Kan., to Major T. A. Boreman, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and published in the Mount Pleasant (Iowa) *Journal*. Fifteen years ago these young men left Mount Pleasant and enlisted under old John Brown (Ossawattamie), whose soul seems to have halted for the present in its grand onward march. Major Stanton is one of the chief paymasters in the regular army, and is stationed in Washington, but very properly eschews politics.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Proposed Legislative Union with Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—Probable Success of the Free School Bill.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., April 28, 1871.

The steamship Lady Darling sailed for Liverpool yesterday.

In the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. McInroy gave notice of a resolution praying the Lieutenant Governor to cause the Executive Council to enter into correspondence, with the Executive of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland with reference to the legislative union of all the lower provinces, the said correspondence to be laid before the House within ten days after the opening of next session.

The government appears likely to carry the free school bill. The final action upon it will probably be taken tomorrow.

MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS, April 28, 1871.

The fourth day of the spring meeting took place to-day. The first race—the Jockey Club purse $300, mile and a half dash, all ages—was won by Bayonet, beating Lida Griscom, Nannie Douglass and Jim Hinton, who followed each other in that order. Time, 2:47¾.

The second race—a free handicap, two mile dash, purse $300, for all ages—was won by Barney Williams by a head, beating Morgan Scott and Tanglefoot. Time, 3:47¾. The first mile was run in 1:47.

The club purse race, $250, mile heats, all ages, was run as follows:—

Allie Hunt	1	1
Regent	2	3
Banquet	3	2
Keno	4	4
Cheatham	5	5

Time, 1:48¾—1:49.

In the first race Banquet was the favorite. The contest was very close. In the other races the favorites won.

The attendance to-day was the largest ever assembled on the course. The weather was delightful, but the track was still somewhat heavy.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A NAVAL OFFICER.

Yesterday afternoon, about six o'clock, United States Engineer James H. Morrison met with a serious accident. In attempting to jump from the platform of a car at the corner of DeKalb and Carlton avenues, Brooklyn, he fell under the front wheels and was dragged a considerable distance. Several gentlemen on the car rescued him from his perilous position, but not before he had been badly hurt. He was taken into Mr. Hughes' drug store, where he obtained temporary relief. Dr. A. W. Shepard was subsequently called, who pronounced the injuries of a not necessarily dangerous character. The injured man was taken to his residence in the vicinity.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS IN BROOKLYN.

William Jones was found in the sub-cellar of 97 Myrtle avenue last evening. Officer Vaughn, on searching the place, found about $1,000 worth of cloth and broadcloth coats, twenty of the latter, carefully hid away in the cellar, ready for removal. This property was stolen on Tuesday night last from the clothing store of Bernard Schellenberg, 99 Myrtle avenue. Jones denies all knowledge of the robbery, but his story is not believed, and he was locked up to answer.

CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

The Rebels Being Pushed to the Wall—Another Surprise and Defeat.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 28, 1871.

We have a despatch from Santiago de Cuba of to-day's date stating that a Spanish contra-guerilla force, under Lolo Benitez, encountered a band of rebels in the Cienega Obejucos, near Bayamo, defeating and routing them. Four were killed, and the prisoners, including Captain Juan Corona, were immediately executed.

A Contradiction of the Statement of Cespedes—The Political Situation in Porto Rico.

HAVANA, April 28, 1871.

Colonel Acosta, a native Cuban, commanding a Spanish battalion, publishes a long letter in the *Diario* refuting the charge of President Cespedes that his soldiers assassinated two ladies and three children. Acosta completely proves his innocence. He acknowledges the committal of the deed by two guerillas of the Colon battalion, whom he arrested and sent to Puerto Principe, where they are now being tried, one of the children, who escaped, acting as witness.

General Fagardo has assumed the command of the jurisdiction of Santi Espiritu.

The *Diario* says:—"Information from Porto Rico is unsatisfactory to those who desire order and tranquillity. The political situation of the Antilles is becoming more and more complicated daily in view of the coming elections. The conservatives are alarmed and are making great efforts to triumph in the elections."

Valmaseda's Movements—Rebel Attack and Repulse—Defeat of the Rebels Under Gomez—Destroying the Wells—Surrender of Rebel Leaders—Bembeta Leaves the Island.

HAVANA, April 28, 1871.

Valmaseda will leave Moron to-day to visit the military line.

Maximo Gomez, commanding 700 insurgents, invaded the jurisdiction of Gibara. They were repulsed at Sama, and Bariary, one of their officers, was captured.

The San Juan de la Puerca volunteers, under Fray Benito, attacked Gomez in the Sierra Verde Mountains, captured his intrenchments and killed nine men. Three of the volunteers were killed.

The insurgents in the Central Department make a practice of filling the drinking wells with the carcases of dead animals.

The insurgent leaders, Colonel Mercier, Major Voga and Lieutenant Cordon, together with a number of private soldiers, have surrendered at Guaimaro.

It is reported that Bembeta has left the island.

THE INDIANS.

The Savages Determined to Exterminate the Whites in Arizona—Mail Stages Robbed and Burned—A Driver Murdered—Horrible Atrocities Near Tucson.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 23, 1871.

The *Daily Post* has the following correspondence from La Messilla, under date of April 22:—

Mr. Cosgrove, of the firm of J. T. Bennett & Co., left here this morning for the West to look after the last two coaches, as they have not arrived. It is reported that they have both been captured by Indians and all on board killed. Every account from the West says the Indians are getting worse and worse, both on and off the road. They have been killing whites again near Silver City, and a party of soldiers and about fifty citizens are now out in pursuit. Last week the Indians ran off all of Mr. Stead's and some other cattle about a mile from town. Nothing has been heard of them since. These events are coming to a focus in this part of the country, for the Indians seem more determined than ever to annihilate the whites of southern New Mexico and Arizona, and unless some assistance is given pretty soon it really seems that they have good grounds for hoping to accomplish this end. The Indians seem determined to entirely interrupt the mails between this place and Tucson, and thereby cut off the communication between the two sections of country.

Mr. Hantz, conductor of J. P. Bennett & Co.'s Santa Fé overland mail and express lines, has just reached Santa Fé, and gives the following information:—He left La Messilla on the afternoon of the 24th. News had then reached there that one of the coaches of the company had been found burned in the road between La Messilla and Tucson; that the body of the driver, horribly mutilated, was also found—the breast laid open, the heart removed, split and placed upon the face. Four ranchmen on the route, at San Pedro, were killed; also six emigrants coming from Tucson to New Mexico. Some of the captured mail had been found, with the checks cut to pieces, and was brought into Messilla by one of the conductors. The Indians, a few days ago, killed two Mexicans and a German at Lone Mountain, and wounded an American near Silver City. Fourteen persons were killed and one was wounded, as reported by one mail.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Awards for Indian Annuity Goods.

The following are the awards of the Commissioners on Indian Affairs on the bids for Indian annuity goods up to this evening:—

Buckley, Willing & Co., New York—Saved list scarlet cloth, duck and blue flannel.

W. B. Claflin & Co., New York—Blue drilling, brown sheeting, 14,000 yards bed ticking and 200,000 yards of calico.

John Dobson, Philadelphia—All the blankets for both deliveries, except the three point scarlet, "August delivery," fancy list blue cloth and saved list blue cloth.

Fowler & Slocum, New York—Red flannel.

Rittenhouse Woollen Company, New York, three point scarlet blankets, August delivery.

Wilson & Bradbury, Philadelphia 14,000 yards bedding and 62,525 yards calico.

William Watson & Co., New York—Linseys.

The examinations and awards will be continued to-day. The bids for the Indian subsistence supplies will be opened May 3, and the inspection and delivery may be made in either New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha or Sioux City.

THE ROBINSON STREET WIDENING.

Sales of Lots on Both Sides of the Street from College Place to West Street.

Yesterday morning, in the City Hall, the buildings and parts of buildings on both sides of Robinson street running from College place to West street, were sold at auction, by order of Mr. Tweed, Commissioner of Public Works, in carrying out the widening of Robinson street.

The following figures show respectively what each lot sold for:—$190, $110, $330, $460, $105, $55, $170, $225, $65, $10, $25, $30, $10, $50, $110, $10, $10, $10, $25, $170, $210, $10, $10, $30, $150, $360, $435, $20, $50, $300, $1,075, $440, $75, $100, $65, $10, $25. Total, $4,925.

The attendance was quite large, nearly three hundred persons being present. The bidding was spirited, but with only a few exceptions the old owners of the various lots repurchased them. The greater portion of the property was owned by the Rhinelander estate. The terms of sale were cash, payments in full to be made yesterday afternoon, and the buildings to be removed by purchasers within thirty days, or that they should then be removed by the Commissioner of Public Works at the expense of the owners.

THE SEVENTH WARD WM. M. TWEED CLUB.

The Seventh Ward William M. Tweed Club held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening at the house of the president, Mr. Thomas Shiels, No. 55 Pike street. The attendance was large and influential, many of the most prominent residents of the Seventh ward being present, and all evincing the liveliest interest in the proceedings. This club, within the short period since it was organized, has attained considerable popularity. The roll of membership already bears the names of upward of one hundred and fifty gentlemen of the highest standing and respectability. Last night twenty others were admitted and fully thirty proposed for membership. By the time next meeting takes place the elegant new club house, No. 105 East Broadway, will be ready for occupancy. Every arrangement has been made to make it one of the most sumptuous club houses in the city.

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FACTS ABOUT RAILROADS.

New Lines Established and Old Lines Straightened.

Combinations, Purchases and Leases.

Improvements, Wars, Fights and Minor Troubles.

TROUBLE IN SYRACUSE, N. Y.

It appears by the Syracuse papers that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is anxious to lay a track across Clinton and Onondaga streets in that city in order to facilitate the transfer of passengers and baggage from the Oswego branch of their railroad to the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad. The property owners on the streets [illegible] to the track on account of damage to their property and having reasons to suppose that the company would put down the track just in time, a special police force were sent at their request to watch the movements of laborers in the employ of the company and prevent their laying the branch track. The company claims that its charter gives it the right to lay the branch. Unless the difficulty is settled Syracuse is likely to have a large trial [illegible]. An injunction has been served on the superintendent of the road restraining him from further action in the matter until [illegible] show reasons why the injunction should not be made permanent.

NEW YORK, WEST SHORE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

In [illegible] a certificate of trust has been filed in the County Clerk's office for the New York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company. The route laid down for the new road so far as it affects the State of New York, is indicated in the certificate in substance as follows: — Commencing at the west shore of the Hudson river from the dividing line between the States of New Jersey and New York, thence along or near the said west shore to Athens, thence to Albany and from Athens northwesterly to Schenectady, from Schenectady along or near the south shore of the Mohawk river to Utica, thence westerly to Syracuse, thence to Buffalo, and thence to some point on the Niagara river within the county of Erie, thus as it will be seen running through the counties of Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie, Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Livingston, Monroe, Wyoming, Genesee and Erie. From New York the road is directed West—making Chicago the objective point in that direction.

NEW YORK, UTICA AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

The Utica (N. Y.) [illegible] that the New York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company have just let the contract for the grading of their road from [illegible] to Cooperstown. Also to extend the Cooperstown road to the Charlotte river in Delaware county, to connect with the Rondout and Oswego road. When these two connections are made the people of Utica and those living along the line of the road will have a direct route to New York independent of the New York Central road. By many this company has been regarded as a mere scheme of certain New York speculators. But they have been quietly and steadily perfecting their arrangements, conducting [illegible] railroads along their line and surveying the unfinished portion and settling upon the best routes to take. [illegible] to come by way of Cooperstown and Utica. The Commissioners of the town of German Flats have already subscribed [illegible] stock of the company and have made a payment of twenty per cent thereon in the bonds of the town. This action on their part was not taken until the bidder thoroughly satisfied themselves of the stability of the company and its determination to carry out the enterprise. About two weeks since Mr. [illegible] of the Court of Appeals made a thorough examination of the books and affairs of the company in New York, also as to the character of the men who control the company and as to its stock, and made a very favorable and satisfactory report to the Commissioners of the town of German Flats. [illegible] they will make their connection to New York by way of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, the Walkill Valley Railroad and the [illegible] Railroad [illegible]. This connection will be made early [illegible] they shall have completed their own line through.

A NEW ROAD FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

The Chicago newspapers which have so long quarrelled and threatened over the tyrannous charges of the railway lines between Chicago and the seaboard are now all smiles and sunshine over what they believe to be a prospective deliverance from these unjust and extortionate tariffs. An article in Monday's *Tribune* recognizes the new through route to Baltimore as certain to bring important relief to Chicago shippers, but it asserts that this resource will be eventually found wholly insufficient and bases its hopes for the future upon a still greater project which it describes as follows:—Another project and one which appears to have assumed a tangible form and to contain all the essential elements of practicability is that a union of certain local organizations who control the entire route from New York through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to Chicago. This is to be a double track steel railroad first class in all its equipments, with dock property at Jersey City of great value. The proposed road is to be called the Continental Railway and its special features besides the ability to shorten the time of passengers between Chicago and New York to twenty hours will be the tapping of the largest anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania and affording a western as well as eastern outlet, which is expected to greatly increase the traffic by cheapening the commodity. The projectors in introducing this subject to capitalists dwell largely upon the profits expected from this trade. The line of the proposed Continental route is so direct as to place Pittsburg thirty six miles nearer to New York than by any other route, Cleveland 120 miles, St. Louis seventy seven miles, and Chicago ninety six miles. What is best for the railway [illegible] Northwestern farmer is that the new line proposes to take grain from Chicago to New York at three-fifths the present cost. The enterprise to be got into operation by 1876 without having any wasteful haste. This appears to be an enterprise which is supported by [illegible] power of corporations at the East and along the line of the projected route which already crosses all the needed branches and which or some other of a [illegible] is so sure to [illegible] to enlist readily the services of sufficient capital to put it in operation. It will receive a hearty God speed from Chicago.

AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SHORTEN THE DISTANCE FROM NEW YORK TO ST. LOUIS.

The compact between the New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio interests to which reference was made in the Cleveland *Leader*, [illegible] but for Cincinnati. By this arrangement the Central and the Baltimore and Ohio take joint possession of the Ohio and Mississippi road from Cincinnati to St. Louis. The track of this latter road is being reduced to the ordinary narrow gauge, so when this is complete that road will become simply a way station on the line to St. Louis or a mere junction where the New York Central and Lake Shore trade will intersect that of the Baltimore and Ohio. The *Commercial* says:—Cincinnati has missed one of her opportunities in the loss of the Ohio and Mississippi road as a line promised to be identified with her interests, and the arguments so seductively used upon our citizens to secure means for its construction are practically negatived by this late act of its managers. It is probable that the response to this will be that Cincinnati did nothing to save it from this fate, and that consequently complaints are not now in order. Cincinnati is a big town and does not like to see railway men from other States buying up her roads and making the Queen City a mere "twenty minutes for supper" station on the way to the West. It is bad but not so easy to avoid. We, in Cleveland, know how it is ourselves.

THE NEW JERSEY MIDLAND.

The New Jersey Midland is rapidly progressing to completion and by the coming week trains will be in intercourse with Bloomingdale and New York via Hawthorne station on the Erie. Two splendid coaches are in readiness, and on Thursday there will be an excursion of the officers, their families and a few invited guests. This road promises to throw open a country which has long needed the tramp of the locomotive to bring out its resources.

THE NEW JERSEY LEASES.

In reference to the proposed lease of the New Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads, with all their franchises and property, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the various railways owned and controlled by them to the Pennsylvania Central, it is assumed by the Trenton *State Gazette* to be virtually consummated. The effect here the *Gazette* thinks will be to withdraw the united companies as a disturbing element in New Jersey politics. The Pennsylvania company now controls over 4,000 miles of railway and some of the most important commercial and industrial interests of the country and have large schemes in prospect which will occupy their attention too much to allow them to dabble in local matters here. Therefore the *Gazette* concludes the "monopoly" will no longer restrain the enterprise of railway operators in New Jersey, and expects to see a new road fairly jump across the State. The *Gazette's* idea that the lease is virtually consummated may be correct, but at the present time the committees of the two companies are negotiating about the matter in Philadelphia. The indications, however, are that they will reach an agreement satisfactory to both parties.

WAR IN PATERSON, N. J.

The Paterson *Guardian*, of the 26th April, says:—"This morning a gang of men were set at work in Broadway putting down [illegible] Market street [illegible] Seventh street [illegible] [illegible] the present [illegible] in the crowd [illegible] and dust were thrown copiously [illegible] The [illegible] was [illegible] its rails [illegible] not dreaming [illegible] West street [illegible] just about [illegible] the work [illegible] all parties [illegible] West [illegible] street.

NORTH [illegible] RAILWAY.

A number of [illegible] country [illegible] the [illegible] is particularly [illegible] rapidly [illegible] by [illegible] Pittsburg [illegible] the main line and the [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] the petition [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Atlantic [illegible] miles, making the line [illegible] Pittsburg, the western [illegible] are other Western [illegible] largely to the business of the city.

NEW [illegible] PENNSYLVANIA.

A corps of engineers [illegible] the route of the [illegible] at a point on the [illegible] thence to Warwick Furnace [illegible] south of [illegible] north branch of French creek to [illegible] in Berks county [illegible] to Jones Mines where it will connect with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad [illegible] is intended to be continued [illegible] the richest portion of the [illegible] valley.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that work on the European and North American Railway is progressing [illegible] completed and will soon be [illegible] Point. There is now about one hundred [illegible] feet in depth [illegible] anticipate its completion by May [illegible] be injured in [illegible] but they are [illegible] living by the 20th of May [illegible] blown and our [illegible] plete by fall.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.

The Michigan Central [illegible] is consolidated with the Great Western of Canada [illegible] the earnings of [illegible] roads [illegible] years [illegible] which is divided [illegible] Western [illegible] towards the [illegible] way into the hands of one gigantic and controlling corporation.

NEW RAILROAD IN MINNESOTA.

A surveying party under [illegible] Sanborn is about to start from St. Paul to survey a new route for the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific crossing the western boundary of the State about the foot of Big Stone lake and thence in a southwesterly direction to some feasible point on the Missouri river not yet determined.

A LOCOMOTIVE FIGHT.

The war at Peoria between the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Peoria and Rock Island railroads was very exciting. Both parties disputed the right to run trains on a certain track, and the Peoria and Rock Island determined to force a passage with a train coupled to five engines. The Rock Island opposed the passage with three engines hitched together and both parties butted against each other for more than an hour, the Mayor refusing to interfere, when finally the Peoria and Rock Island cleared the track and shot its train ahead. Both parties were enjoined each by the other.

LEASE OF THE NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD.

A lease for thirty years of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has been consummated. The Frankfort *Journal* on the day before the lease was executed said:—The stock of the road is now worth [illegible] cents on the dollar. The Louisville and Nashville road proposes to pay each stockholder [illegible] per cent per annum upon every dollar of their stock, thus bringing it up to par value immediately. The Nashville and Decatur road is deeply involved in debt. That debt will be liquidated. [illegible] is at present scarcely more than paying expenses.

NARROW GAUGE ROADS.

Some facts have been developed in reference to narrow gauge railways which may be of interest. A report to the Massachusetts Legislature states that in following the devious course of a river valley with the narrow gauge it would be almost always possible to adopt [illegible] parallel to the stream, and to go round the [illegible] projections which would have to be cut through at a heavy cost if the common gauge were used. It asserts that in Massachusetts a narrow gauge railway with the narrow gauge may be built at a cost not exceeding one third of what they would cost with the common gauge, and that the level line [illegible] for about one half. There are in Canada [illegible] narrow gauge railway projected and about [illegible] of the same are now under contract [illegible] in operation. The [illegible] narrow gauge road in Wales, the engines of which weigh [illegible] and haul thirty six cars [illegible]. The cost of the line per mile including rolling stock has been about $5,000. Other [illegible] roads are in successful operation in Russia, Norway and South America. In Australia [illegible] of three feet six inch gauge are built and [illegible] projected. So far reports and experience show that this class of railroad works well practically and is economical.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.

The Business of the Fiscal Year Ending April 1, 1871—Operations of the New Haven and Hartford and Lake Shore Lines.

From the report of the directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad, just prepared for presentation to the stockholders at their approaching annual meeting, the following facts have been gathered in relation to the business and condition of the company for the fiscal year ending on the last day of March. The income during the past year was as follows:—From transportation of passengers, $1,750,041; freight, $439,346; mails and express matter, $107,623; other sources, $1[illegible]; making a total, $2,[illegible]. During the same period the expenses for repairs of roads, buildings, bridges, engines, cars, fuel, light, haulage, salaries, &c., amounted to $1,230,608, leaving a balance for transportation earnings of $1,06[illegible],741, from which must be deducted $1[illegible],995 for taxes and $77,137 for interest, leaving a net income of $8[illegible],909.

The resources for the past year have been as follows:—

Cash on hand April 1, 1870	$364,626
Materials on hand	211,607
Second instalment on new capital	750,000
Transportation earnings	1,063,741
Total resources	$2,389,574
The payments during the year have been—	
Dividends (2 of 5 per cent each)	$675,000
Taxes	1[illegible],995
Interest	77,137
Additional real estate	16,9[illegible]
Balance of cost of Coscob bridge	241
New bridges, new depots and land	3,[illegible]
Decrease of accounts payable	[illegible],321
Materials for coming season	21[illegible]
Cash on hand and due from agents	1,15[illegible],405
Total	[illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible] on [illegible] equal [illegible]:—

The capital [illegible]	$[illegible]
Steel rails	[illegible]
New [illegible] and shops at New Haven	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
New equipment	4[illegible]
New depots and [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] bridges	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

[illegible] the payments [illegible] during the year [illegible] completed [illegible] About two thirds [illegible] road is now laid with [illegible] steel rails and [illegible] will be completed [illegible] New Rochelle [illegible] Norwalk [illegible] river and will be completed during the present year.

Since the last annual report a contract has been entered into between this company and the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company by which the property of both companies has become a joint property under the control and management of a board of managers selected equally from the board of directors of each corporation. This board of managers was organized on the [illegible] of September last, and William D. Bishop was appointed President and William D. Burrall Vice President of the same. Under the above contract this company's interest in the net earnings of both roads is [illegible] hundredths and [illegible] hundredths will [illegible] to the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company. Each company's share of the net earnings will [illegible] to be divided [illegible] by the board of directors. [illegible] New [illegible] managers [illegible] with the Shore Line Railway [illegible] New [illegible] receipts [illegible] the expenses [illegible] for the [illegible] rebuilt [illegible] the road [illegible] with the full extent [illegible] business [illegible] the annual report to the [illegible] holders of this company [illegible] the property of this [illegible] with the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company.

A BIVALVULAR BOOMERANG.

Word of Warning from the Ethiopian Mo[illegible] to [illegible] from Oysterman Downing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is painfully evident that there is a lack of due [illegible] colored men in the [illegible] republican party. The [illegible] I realize in connection with this fact is increased because these indifferent to the feelings of colored men have evidence that they [illegible] at least that intelligent colored men are conscious of the fact and that while this is true the republican party calculate on the colored vote. The intelligent colored man has been conscious that he was being robbed of his rights as a man—of his rights under the constitution justly and legally interpreted under the constitution as given by the fathers that the present declarations and amendments have their necessity in the perversions, distortions and usages that have prevailed in the interest of slavery which was arbitrarily upheld that the present view not only frees the black but the white also and is but doing simple justice to the former.

Do those through whose agencies the colored man was freed from chattel slavery feel that they now the color [illegible] political slave—a slave to be grateful for such [illegible] allowance of privilege as the [illegible] owner may be pleased to hold out to him. [illegible] the majority of those known as republicans with [illegible] Mr. Justice [illegible] declaration that black men had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Take from the party Charles Sumner, Benjamin F. Butler and [illegible] who have stood with [illegible] in their fealty in recognizing our right and it is questionable [illegible] them who constitute the republican party [illegible] higher standard [illegible] than [illegible] his rights [illegible] the democratic [illegible] to [illegible] party.

It is with regret I state that [illegible] principles [illegible] the [illegible] This is to an extent too true. It was felt that [illegible] the rights [illegible] they might be held as slaves. It deemed necessary to [illegible] deemed necessary to the same end.

I sat not long ago in the Senate of the United States and heard one of the most [illegible] Senators [illegible] this [illegible] republican Senator record [illegible] of African descent to be naturalized. I see [illegible] daily [illegible] party that treat colored [illegible] principle [illegible] of their color by [illegible] which they [illegible] power and influence [illegible] with the object of inducing my party to remain consistent.

The democratic party has not up to this time given the [illegible] have confidence in [illegible] perfect [illegible] its present [illegible] necessity compel it to accept the colored man's present political status?

If the republican party shall create and encourage the [illegible] only to use him [illegible] democratic party shall even profess to practice the declared tenets of the republican party as affecting the colored man's rights, their [illegible] the republican party will be made. [illegible] in Congress by Fernando Wood when he [illegible].—The democratic party has no desire to interfere with those amendments to the constitution which give free and equal suffrage to all the people of the United States. The democratic party would give to the colored race all the political and civil rights which they would give to any other class of the people. * * * The day is speedily coming, if it [illegible] hope has already come when the colored race of the United States will [illegible] position in the country as free and independent voters that they may be allowed to judge of men and parties and principles for themselves that they may find among their own class able and patriotic leaders who will say to them "be no longer instruments of demagogues." [illegible] are found those who are patriotic, honest and rational [illegible] to Congress and [illegible] of the land.

[illegible] party as now [illegible] should [illegible] the [illegible] continuance [illegible] progress [illegible] party to [illegible] and the [illegible] haven of peace, prosperity and honor.

GEORGE T. DOWNING.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1871.

CENSURE TO THE DIRECTORS OF GREAT RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

To do right we must be just and love mercy. We cannot be just if we bear false witness against our neighbor. Such are the charges made by designing politicians against the Executive of this State. In the [illegible] of his official duties he signed a bill [illegible] passed by both houses at Albany classifying the boards of directors of the Erie Railroad, [illegible] New York Central and the Hudson River—not a partial bill because it included the three great roads of this State, not a bill to favor the directory of the party because it was passed with but few dissenting votes by a republican Legislature, not a bill to take away the rights of stockholders but by dividing the board of directors into three classes and electing one third annually secured the stockholders against any sudden raid by designing and unscrupulous men to get possession of the property for dishonest purposes.

The bill was not signed by the Executive until after the most careful consideration, finding nothing in the bill interfering in any way with the constitution of the United States or the State of New York and in order that parties interested might have an opportunity to file their objections he retained the bill two weeks, notwithstanding the large amount of stock held by citizens of this State in the three roads—Erie, Central and Hudson River—amounting at that time to more than one hundred millions, but one single individual the owner of ten shares [illegible] and he gave no valid reasons why the bill ought not to become a law. There being no constitutional objection, upon what grounds could the Executive withhold his signature and thus block the wheels of legislation.

The same law has been passed by the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania [illegible] protect [illegible] holders [illegible] and experience has proved the law to be wise in [illegible] property [illegible] provision and within New York the [illegible] the Central and Hudson River [illegible] two corporations have [illegible] before the enactment of the law in Illinois the great Central road of that State adopted the principle of classifying the directors and electing one third of the number annually for the security of the stockholders. And herein is the very thing the principle was put in practice by many [illegible] institutions—the Bank of Commerce, United States Trust Company, the Great Western Marine and many others. The principle has worked well and those companies would be unwilling to change. And in every case within the knowledge of the writer where it has been tested it has worked most satisfactorily except it be in the case of the Erie Railroad and there the difficulty is not in the law, but in the courts and in the [illegible] of the parties now in power secured the control of the Erie [illegible] which has proved beneficial in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania be bad in the State of New York. Is it fair to charge the sins resting upon the courts upon the Executive, or the doings of Fisk and Gould upon a Republican Legislature whose only fault appears to have been in passing a wise law?

A MINISTER BURNED IN CONNECTICUT.

A Fanatical Preacher Tarred and Feathered.

The preacher Speight and his capture by a party of citizens is the present subject of comment. A short description of the gentleman may prove interesting. His name is John S. Speight. He left his family in Baltimore in 1867 and soon after appeared in Connecticut expounding a new theological [illegible] to [illegible] excellence. He proposed a brief sojourn but fortunately for the world at large he abandoned his project and continued his operations to a few towns in this State. A few of both sexes, charmed with the prospect offered at once upon a course of theological training [illegible] passed slowly away, when [illegible] and the [illegible] of this theological compound is discovered to possess a new disposition the God of Heaven having chosen him for [illegible] purpose. Many of his disciples, careful of [illegible] led by a religious monomania [illegible] of training, but some of his [illegible] followers [illegible] would [illegible] He [illegible] his family in Baltimore in November 1869 [illegible] by one of the faithful whose sale [illegible] and [illegible] and they returned in January 1870, [illegible] His principal [illegible] in [illegible] while the [illegible] in [illegible] of Jan [illegible] of town. He was next heard of at No. 15 Alexander street in Montreal where he had lived with no less than seven Connecticut women, who were there to enjoy the exclusive right of his precious company. In July 1870 the facts connected with his appearance in Canada having been made known he made a precipitate flight into the States leaving his victims [illegible] Canada [illegible] They soon followed but could not visit their homes except when compelled by necessity. He has since made a raid and capture [illegible] portion of the original seven and removed them to parts unknown until [illegible] appeared [illegible] vicinity with three of his daring [illegible] it soon became known that the preacher was [illegible] and an organized body was on the alert to teach him a lesson. They did not have to wait long for on Monday evening he left the train at an early hour and proceeded to the residence of a friend on the North [illegible], where a meeting was to be held. As we understand it, an injured party was the first to discover his presence. He was walking with his son, late in the evening when he discovered a man who approached him and bade him good evening, but had evidently a disposition to pass on and get into the adjoining house. The farmer said, "Your name is Speight." He said "No my name is Shelby," but the boy knowing better they, after a slight mishap succeeded in placing him in a wagon and drove to the front of the Washington House, where a party was soon found to relieve them of further responsibility. He was then taken to the vicinity of the new school house, and after removing a portion of his clothing the tar was applied without further ceremony. No injury was offered to his person and after he had solemnly promised to leave the State at once and return to his family in Baltimore he was allowed to go. It is said that his few followers by a vigorous use of benzine were enabled to get him out of town at about four o'clock on the following morning, but some say that he smelt very strong of tar. His personal description, as related to us, is not very flattering. He is a medium sized man with a very heavy black beard, which he permits to grow to a great length. He has an inferior look, and one would not imagine that he was smart, but it is said that he is a preacher of more than ordinary eloquence.

O VILLE GARDNER.

Newark's Newsboys' Revolt Quelled by the Ex-Pugilist.

A few evenings ago quite a lively scene was enacted at the Newsboys Lodging House in Newark. Some of the larger boys undertook to "boss" the smaller ones and the result was a row. The superintendent, Mr. Orville Gardner, the ex-pugilist and a man of powerful physique, undertook to quell the disturbance. This he finally accomplished, but not before a crowd of the larger boys tried their best to whip him. They were ejected.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the New York County Society—How Ben Butler was Bamboozled.

A few staunch supporters of woman's right met yesterday afternoon at headquarters, corner of Sixteenth street and Broadway. The chairman of the Executive Committee read a report in which it was recommended that the present room be given up and monthly meetings instead of weekly, be held at the residence of Mrs. Lozier in Thirty fourth street. After some discussion about the relative desirableness of weekly or monthly meetings, the report was laid over for consideration.

Miss E. D. Ewer read a paper upon

EQUAL RIGHTS,

or woman in the nineteenth century. She began by affirming that this is woman's era and by calling attention to the many noble women such as Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and many others who are helping women by voice and pen. The time has gone by, in her opinion, when women can be looked upon as appendages to their brothers. We believe that a new morning is beginning to dawn upon the earth. Through woman's elevation man is to rise. Woman is destined to work great reforms, to solve the problems of humanity. The people must be reformed and taught that compensation is a law not to be avoided. The speaker touched upon capital punishment and the fraudulent [illegible] saying of the latter that good women should take them by the hand and lead them out into the open sunlight. The greatest troubles in the world have been the result of

FALSE EDUCATION.

Women have been taught to think only of getting husbands. What might be the condition of society if our children were educated as immortal beings should be?

Mrs. PAULINE WRIGHT DAVIS, one of the most honored of the suffrage pioneers, was present and spoke briefly of Washington affairs. She said when Mrs. Woodhull presented her memorial she took the Judiciary Committee by surprise. Ben Butler, it seems, tried to be all things to all women and fraternally promised a hearing to Mrs. Davis and others, and to Mrs. Woodhull, telling the latter that she should have a hearing, but that "the women's rights representation" should not. So Mrs. Davis and her colleagues and Mrs. Woodhull coalesced and they were all heard. Mrs. Davis said that the Washington interest in the woman movement all centred in the question of the constitution.

RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE.

She believed that women should present an unbroken front to the enemy, and her faith was firm in future victory. Meetings are held every day in Washington in the interest of the cause, and there is a constant call for documents bearing on the suffrage question. The suffrage is the main point of interest, everybody feeling that while that is secured the social questions will be easily remedied. At the convention to be held in New York in May she thought that higher ground would be taken than ever before. She invited the New York County Suffrage Society to be present and co-operate with them at the Convention called by Mrs. Hooker.

Dr. HOFBER presented the following resolution which after some discussion *pro and con*, was referred to the Executive Committee:—

Whereas division in the ranks tends to do harm,
Resolved, That this society send delegates to the different conventions to be held in May with instructions to use their influence to bring all factions together into one great society for equal rights.

After some remarks concerning Miss Ewer's paper the meeting adjourned to Friday week.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Mr. Hargar of Farmer Village, Ill., it is said, has decided to start a republican paper in Covington, Ind.

The Otwell *Weekly Times* is the title of a democratic paper recently started at Otwell, Pike county, Ind.

Rev. I. S. Kalloch has terminated his connection with the Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal*, having sold his interest to T. Dwight Thacher.

William Crowell for years auditor of the Lake Shore Railway has become partner in the firm of Fairbanks, Benedict & Co., of the Cleveland *Herald*.

It is rumored that a new weekly paper is soon to be established at Frenchtown, N. J., to be called the *Independent*, and to be published by a man named Slack.

T. W. Lawton, a long time and well known resident of Delavan, Wis., and who was for several years connected with the Delavan *Republican*, started the Delavan *Northern*, and was at one time editor of the Waterloo *Republican*, died at his residence in Delavan on the 20th ult.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Stations of Paymasters for May, 1871.

The fifty seven officers of the Pay Department are [illegible] as follows:—Waiting orders, four; New York, four; Louisville, two; St. Louis, two; New Orleans, two; Detroit, two; St. Paul, Minn., two; Sioux City, Iowa, three; Leavenworth, five; Omaha, four; San Antonio, three; Santa Fe, three; Portland, Oregon, three; San Francisco, eight; Charleston, S. C., Chicago, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Mobile, Helena, Atlanta, Galveston and Fort Bowie, Idaho, one each; on leave of absence, two.

There are twelve paymasters on duty as chief paymasters of military divisions, departments and districts, who make few payments except to officers, their duties being principally of a supervisory and directory character. The other paymasters besides making monthly payments to such officers as may be stationed in their districts are sent on bi-monthly paying tours to the posts, garrisons and troops that have been assigned to them for payment. Their accounts are rendered monthly to the Second Auditor of the Treasury through the Paymaster General.

The following statement shows the

STATIONS OF PAYMASTERS FOR MAY, 1871.

Paymaster General—Benjamin W. Brice, Washington.

Assistant Paymaster Generals (Colonels).—Nathan W. Brown, Chief Paymaster Department of the East, New York city; Daniel McClure, Chief Paymaster Department of the South, Louisville, Ky.

Deputy Paymaster Generals (Lieutenant Colonels).—[illegible], Chief Paymaster Military Division of the Pacific and in charge of Depot of Pay Department, San Francisco, Cal.; Cary H. Fry, Chief Paymaster Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

Paymasters (Majors).—Benjamin Alvord, Chief Paymaster Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.; Franklin E. Hunt, Leavenworth, Kansas; Henry Prince, New York city; Samuel Woods, Chief Paymaster Department of California, San Francisco; Augustus H. Seward, Charleston, S. C.; Robert A. Kinzie, Chicago, Ill.; George L. Febiger, Chief Paymaster Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.; David Taggart, Chief Paymaster Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon; Henry C. Pratt, Chief Paymaster Department of [illegible], Detroit, Mich.; Simeon Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles T. Larned, Chief Paymaster Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.; Edward Wright, New York city; [illegible], Philadelphia; Rodney Smith and [illegible], Sioux City, Iowa; Joseph H. Eaton, Assistant Paymaster General's office, Washington; Jared [illegible], Chief Paymaster District of New Mexico, Santa Fe; [illegible], Portland, Oregon; William A. Rucker, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert C. Walker, St. Paul, Minn.; William H. Johnston, Sioux City, Iowa; William R. Gibson, Omaha, Nebraska; Charles J. Sprague, Chief Paymaster Department of Arizona, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas J. Haines, San Francisco, Cal.; William B. Rochester, Washington, D. C.; Henry J. Reese, New York city; J. P. [illegible], Assistant Paymaster General's office, Washington; Nicholas Vedder, Leavenworth, Kansas; [illegible], on leave of absence; Valentine C. Hanna, Detroit, Mich.; William Smith, New Orleans, La.; Charles M. Terrell, San Antonio, Texas; Thaddeus H. Stanton, on leave of absence; George Glenn, San Antonio, Texas; Jacob E. Burbank, Omaha, Neb.; Frantz Vavor, San Francisco, Cal.; James W. Nichol, Sioux City, Iowa; Robert D. Clarke, Omaha, Neb.; James P. Nelson, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas H. Halsey, Tucson, Arizona; [illegible], Mobile, Ala.; James R. Roche, Fort Hall, San Antonio, Texas; George W. Candee, Helena, Mont.; [illegible], Leavenworth, Kansas; [illegible], Fort Bowie, Idaho; Dewey, Leavenworth, Kansas; James [illegible], Louisville, Ky.; Robert Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.; [illegible] Guy, Santa Fe, N. M.; William [illegible], Galveston, Texas; David Taylor, Leavenworth, Kansas; Frank [illegible], Santa Fe, N. M.; Wright, Washington; [illegible], Fort Boise, Idaho.

Army Orders.

By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved April [illegible], 1871, Lieutenant Colonels Horatio G. Wright and John G. Foster, of the Corps of Engineers, are appointed members of the commission to examine and report upon the Sutro tunnel, in the State of Nevada, and will hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the duties of the commission on the receipt of future instructions.

The following changes in station engineers are ordered:—Captain William R. King will, in addition to his present duties act as secretary to the Sutro Tunnel Commission. Lieutenant Colonel George [illegible] will relieve Lieutenant Colonel John G. Foster of the charge of all works of river and harbor improvements [illegible] now in his hands. Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] G. Barnard will relieve Lieutenant Colonel John [illegible] of all works of fortifications now in his hands. First Lieutenant James B. Quinn is relieved from duty under the immediate command of Colonel W. [illegible] and will report for duty to Lieutenant Colonel George Thom, taking his station at Boston, Mass. Captain [illegible] is relieved from duty at the Military Academy to take effect July 1 [illegible] his duty till October 1. Captain Robert H. Hall, Tenth Infantry, will report for duty to the Superintendent of the Military Academy on July 1. [illegible] Thompson is dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States for forwarding money to purchase counterfeit United States currency [illegible] of the same.

FORT MONROE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises of the Artillery School, United States Army—Searching Examinations—Character of the Graduating Class—Efficiency of the Institution.

FORT MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 26, 1871.

A neatly gotten up note before me informs that "the officers of the Class of 1871, Artillery School, United States Army, request the pleasure of your company Friday evening the 28th inst., at Fort Monroe." This is the winding up of the exercises of the school for the year 1870-71, and on the 1st proximo a new class will take the place of that about to be vacated by the present one. To-morrow (Thursday) night will witness a programme embracing music by the Post Band, essays on popular military themes by Lieutenants Breckinridge and MacMurray and concluding with the presentation, it is expected by the Secretary of War, of diplomas to the graduating class. The examinations which were concluded last week were of the most complete and searching character. The Third Artillery has this year borne off the honors. Lieutenants Birstow and Greer, both of Warner's battery (E) of the Third, having graduated numbers one and two respectively. While Corporal Von Kutoroski of the same battery heads the list of graduates of the non-commissioned officers' class.

The Artillery School, reorganized in the spring of 1868 is now firmly established and of its efficiency and practical advantages to the artillery arm of the service even the most sceptical do not now doubt. To General Barry, a thorough disciplinarian and an accomplished officer and gentleman who has been at its head since its reorganization too much commendation cannot be awarded for the unwearied energy and fidelity with which he has [illegible] it through to its present high standard of usefulness. While to the General of the Army and the Secretary of War who have had it under their special fostering care, the country and the army particularly owe a debt of gratitude.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant F. Baker is detached from the Pacific fleet and placed on waiting orders. Commodore Joseph F. Green commanding the South Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, is expected to arrive in Boston on the Congress in about two weeks. Commodore Chas. H. Cushman is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting from May 31 and ordered to the command of the Wachusett, preparing for service at New York. Lieutenant Commander H. F. [illegible] is detached from the Navy Yard at New York and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Commander John H. Russell has been ordered to the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, Master Frederick A. Howes to the receiving ship New York. Assistant Surgeon A. F. Morgan, to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Captain Thomas H. Patterson is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and appointed senior member of the board relative to inventions. Captain H. H. Davenport is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to duty as a member of the board of inventions; Captain Reed Worden detached from Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to examination for promotion; Commander S. S. Breese detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the command of the steamer Vandalia, relieving Commander Sicard, who waits orders; Lieutenant Commander B. F. Day, detached from the Ticonderoga and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander Charles F. [illegible] detached from the Wachusett and ordered to the Ticonderoga; Lieutenant Thomas V. Terrell, Masters W. H. Jacques, H. B. Mansfield, William F. Burnett, C. F. Carmody and J. J. Cunningham and Ensigns L. J. Dixter, N. E. Mason and C. B. Brown detached from torpedo duty on May 1 and placed on waiting orders. Second Assistant Engineer William L. Bailie ordered to the Navy Yard at New York. Master F. W. Remey, detached from the Pawnee and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer William S. Stamm detached from the Pacific fleet and placed on waiting orders.

DEATH OF JERSEY'S OLDEST LAWYER.

In New Brunswick on Thursday night, died Colonel Joseph Warren Scott—the oldest living member of the New Jersey bar. He was in his ninety third year. In his day he was accounted one of the foremost in his profession. He was a Past Grand Master of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Jersey.

NORTH CAROLINA FIENDS.

Attempt to Violate the Person of a Married Lady—A Rescue—A Girl of Fourteen Outraged in the Presence of Her Mother—Arrest of One of the Negroes.

[illegible], April [illegible], 1871.

Information has just been received here giving the details of a most brutal outrage perpetrated by two negro fiends, one of whose names is Hargrove, in Gaston county on the night of the 17th inst. It appears that Hargrove with his companion on the night referred to, went to the residence of an old citizen, Mr. Frederick Costner. Residing with this gentleman was his son and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Costner. Upon knocking loudly at the door it was opened by the senior Mr. Costner who was instantly seized and dragged without by one of the negroes, while the other dashed into the house and attempted to

VIOLATE THE PERSON

of Mrs. Costner. In her fright she shrieked and screamed with all the energy of a maddened despair, which soon brought her husband and the younger Costner to her rescue, when both the villains fled. Though thwarted in their hellish purpose in this instance the two devils, intent upon gratifying their lustful and beastly passions upon some victim,

WHITE OR COLORED,

went at once to the residence of Mrs. Sarah Stroup, a white widow lady residing in the neighborhood and county. Her [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] called out, [illegible] Stroup [illegible] Hargrove [illegible] opened the door—in [illegible] Mrs. Stroup, who was [illegible] daughter about fourteen years [illegible] the men with a [illegible] the two negroes [illegible] one of them [illegible] Mrs. Stroup [illegible] "give you my company [illegible] she said [illegible] he [illegible] Do you [illegible] turning to the girl he said [illegible] heavy you [illegible] Mrs. Stroup [illegible] him [illegible] by her [illegible] pistol at her head with an [illegible] if she did not be quiet he would blow her brains out.

The other wretch meanwhile had seized the girl and thrown her on the floor [illegible] which he threw a knife [illegible] saying, "If you are not quiet I'll cut your [illegible]" In the presence of the helpless and agonized mother the daughter was then

BRUTALLY OUTRAGED.

[illegible] when the first fiend had satisfied his hellish desires he relieved Hargrove at the mother's bedside, while the latter also in turn

OUTRAGED HER.

The fiends before leaving their unfortunate victims threatened them with death should they attempt to [illegible] Hargrove has been since arrested and it is not unlikely that the Ku Klux will summarily punish the other fiends.

YOUR LIQUOR OR YOUR LIFE.

Another Attempted Murder—The Nineteenth Ward Rowdies Again.

On Thursday night about half past nine o'clock, a gang of Nineteenth ward rowdies—six in number—entered the lager beer saloon of Frederick Burckmann, No. 1[illegible] Third avenue, and began to drink lager quite freely. Officer Levins of the Nineteenth precinct seeing them in there and knowing well their character, called Mr. Burckmann out on the sidewalk and advised him to get rid of them as quick as possible. The officer then left, and Burckmann returned to his saloon. In a few minutes thereafter he endeavored to induce them to leave, but they did not seem inclined to do so and some angry words passed between the proprietor and themselves. One of them, Randolph Van Houten, said they would not leave and they would batter the [illegible] until the following morning for drinks for the crowd. Burckmann refused, when Van Houten instantly drew a revolver and presenting it at the proprietor's head said that he would compel him. While this was going on at the bar the other rowdies were in front of the saloon endeavoring to shut one of two of the shutters [illegible] door. While Van Houten held the revolver towards Burckmann another of the party, Frank [illegible], drew a knife and stabbed him over the right eye causing a wound of so dangerous a nature as to seriously injure the eye. [illegible] it will be, it is not yet well known yet whether Burckmann's life is in danger. The whole gang then fled and information of the outrage was subsequently given to Captain Gunner. Yesterday morning Officer Levins succeeded in arresting Van Houten and another named [illegible] Reynolds and they were arraigned yesterday afternoon at the Yorkville Police Court. They were, however, remanded back to the custody of Captain Gunner until this morning, when the others will, it is expected, be also in custody.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Exhibition by the Junior Class.

The exhibition by the Junior students of the University of the City of New York took place yesterday morning at Association Hall, Fourth avenue, which was filled with the relatives and friends of the young gentlemen. The occasion was enlivened by music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment band, who while the company was assembling played the overture to Stradella and selections from Martha and Faust, and the orations were interspersed with music. The Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Crosby, presided, and there were also present Professors Kirby, Gillett, Hart, Johnson, Cokely, Bull and Martin composing the faculty of the University, and Professor Webb, of the Free College.

The opening prayer was offered by the Chancellor, after which Herbert A. Loring of New York city, delivered an oration on the subject of "Our National Dangers," then followed "The Moors in Spain," by Israel Russell of Jersey City, "Fitness of Purpose," by George [illegible] of [illegible], L. I.; "The Future of France," by George J. Roosevelt of Hoboken, N. J.; "Protestantism Not a Failure," by M[illegible] D. [illegible] of Brooklyn, L. I.; "Influence of Religion in Political History," by Charles M. Goetz, Union Hill, N. J.; "Voltaire," by M. W. Fleming of New York city; "Fall of the House of Hindenburg," by Charles [illegible] Nichols of Stamford, Conn.; "Public Opinion," by William V. V. Reyno[illegible] of Jersey City, N. J.; "Blood Brain in History," by William Aikman, Jr., New York city; and "The Theory of Scoundrelism in the Choice of a Profession," by John C. Cozens, South [illegible], L. I. The speaking and composition were very [illegible] and the several orators were well received by the audience. There were the usual amounts of enthusiasm and floral offerings for the several speakers much of which was genuine but more instigated by class or society cliques.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

There is no doubt but that the principals in the match having at stake the title of "light weight champion of America" and the goodly sum of $[illegible],000 are taking the very best care of themselves in order to be in prime fettle for the work laid out for them on the 24th of the "merry month of May." For a week at most they have gone through the preliminary "course of sprouts" requisite to fit them for the conflict, and should nothing occur to either it will be a most stubborn fight and one marked by fine skill and heavy deliveries on both sides. Billy Edwards is at East New York, where he will remain with Dooney Harris, his trainer, until the word comes, "Up sticks and get" to the battle ground. Tim Collins, his antagonist, is at present in the city, where he will sojourn until Monday, when green fields and country roads will woo him from the bustle and stir of metropolitan life to that of quietude and downright labor. His last appearance in public prior to the fight will occur to-night, when a complimentary exhibition will be tendered him by his friends at Professor Bill Clark's, West Houston street. When it is remembered that Collins, though but twenty-six years old, has appeared no less than ten times within the ropes against good little men, coming off victorious in seven of the battles, losing but two, and the third a draw, a great degree of interest will be felt in the matter. The exhibition is promised to be a good one, Tim Collins, the beneficiary, winding up with that lightning boxer, Harry Hicken.

THE CITY CREDIT.

Interest on City and County Stocks.

On the first day of May Comptroller Connolly will pay the interest on the bonds and stocks of the city and county, due at that time, through City Chamberlain Bradley. The following is a statement of the principal and interest of said bonds and stocks:—

CITY.

Principal, including temporary loans and trust accounts	$60,16[illegible],6[illegible]
Interest on the same	1,1[illegible],396

COUNTY.

Principal	$21,391,3[illegible]0
Interest on the same	177,838

Of the above principal the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold $17,784,0[illegible]01, and the interest on this amounts to $371,301 0[illegible].

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THE COURTS.

The Bounty Swindle—How a Little Receipt Settled a Larger Matter—Trying to Trick a Son and Daughter Out of Their Father's Property—The Hogan Will Case

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Bounty Swindle—Another Arrest.

Thomas Hackett, formerly attached to Marshal Sharpe's office, has been arrested and brought before Commissioner Shields on a charge of being concerned as one of the subscribing witnesses, in preparing the fraudulent claim made out by Henry M Karples in the name of Jacob Schreiber as the ... son ... the latter of whom was a second lieutenant in the Fifty second regiment of New York Volunteers and now deceased. The object in making out this claim was to get the bounty money on that pay due and by falsely representing that the claim came direct from Louis Father ... when in fact it was made out by Smith now the principal witness against the ring of bounty swindlers ... signed by Karples as Jacob Schreiber and witnessed by Hackett. The latter was held for examination. He states that he signed the paper unwittingly and as a favor to Karples at the latter's request not knowing the nature of the paper.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I

How a Little Receipt Settled a Larger Matter.

Before Judge Freedman

Alexander ... vs ...—This was an action brought against the defendant as surety for non payment of rent by one of the plaintiff's tenants. The defence was a denial of ever having become such security. Until the ... cross examination the plaintiff's counsel the ... was ... but ... termination but ... of merriment. The surety ... with the ... of the ... duly ... was produced ... but this bit of ... graphical chirography the defendant emphatically denied. The ... this looked like putting ... on the prosecution ... A receipt with the same signature ... having been written acknowledgment of having been paid twenty five dollars for becoming the surety ... was produced.

"Here is the receipt," said the Judge to the defendant who was undergoing the process of being cross-examined. "Have you ever seen it before?" and the Judge asked this with one of his blandest smiles.

"Well I think I have," responded the defendant.

"The signature is yours?"

"Well yes."

"That is my case," said the Judge.

It was a precipitate ... startling ... of an important concession. It settled the case. A verdict was given for $1 0... for the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM

The Hogan Will Case to Be Appealed

Before Judge Sutherland

Sarah C. Hitch vs. Clara M. Fougner—This action was brought it will be recollected to set aside a will and deeds made by the late Mr. Hogan by which she gave all her estate to her youngest daughter Clara M. Fougner excluding the plaintiff, Mrs. Hitch, and her sister, one of the ... of the Sacred Heart Convent. The ... rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs Hitch. The defendants moved to set this verdict aside as against the weight of evidence and for a new trial. The case came up yesterday to settle the ... order pursuant to the recent decision of the court published in full in the HERALD. An order denying the motion for a new trial without prejudice to the defendants Clara M. and Dr. Eugene Fougner moving on a ... case and bill of exceptions ... granting sixty days to make out such case with stay of proceedings was signed by the Judge. It will thus be seen that the defendants propose to carry this matter before a higher court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Decisions.

By Judge Cardozo

Davis vs Davis.—Memorandum for counsel.

Melick vs Melick.—Order settled.

In the Matter of the ... of Margaret Burncke.—Motion granted.

Hale vs Hale.—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Trying to Trick a Son and Daughter Out of Their Father's Property.

Before Judge McCunn

Robert W. Wilson et al. vs Mary A. Leach et al.—The particulars of this suit which was commenced several days ago, have been fully given in the HERALD. Its object was to set aside a deed made by the father of the plaintiff of a house and lot in Forty fifth street to the defendants, his nieces. It was alleged that, knowing his propensity for drinking the defendants enticed the old man from the residence of his son and daughter the other plaintiffs with whom he was living to their house in Jersey City, and there kept him drunk and while in this state induced him to make the deed. The case was tried on framed issues whether any consideration had been given by the defendants for the deed whether Mr. Wilson was addicted to drinking to that extent rendering him disqualified to make the deed whether he was of unsound mind when he made it whether it was obtained by a plot or conspiracy or undue influence. There was a good deal of evidence given on both sides much of which was quite conflicting. Nearly all day yesterday was consumed by the counsel in summing up. The Judge gave a very clear and comprehensive charge. The jury were out only half an hour and brought in a verdict finding for the plaintiffs on all the issue.

COURT OF APPEALS

ALBANY April 28, 1871

The Court of Appeals take a recess from to-day till the 17th of May.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Counterfeit Money

Before Commissioner Winslow

A man named Chandler was arrested yesterday on the charge of having passed a counterfeit twenty dollar bank bill. He was arraigned before the Commissioner who held him to bail in the sum of $500 to await an examination.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT

The Regan Will Case.

Before Judge Tappen

Thomas Regan vs Alice Regan.—This action was brought to test the validity of the will made by Owen Regan, who died in August 1869, bequeathing the bulk of his estate to Alice Regan his wife and James Tony his brother in law. The case has already been reported in the HERALD. The contestant alleged that the testator was a hard drinker and that he was suffering from the effects of liquor when he made the will. Thomas Regan thereupon contended that Owen was not in a fit condition to make a will and that the document therefore was invalid. The defendants denied these allegations and introduced a great deal of evidence to show that the testator was of sound mind. Yesterday the trial of the case which has occupied the attention of the court since ... was concluded the jury rendering a verdict declaring the will valid.

CITY COURT.

The May Term.

The May term of the City Court of Brooklyn will commence on May 1. Part 1 Judge Thompson, and Part 2, Judge McCue will be occupied by jury trials. Part 3, room No 17 Court House Judge Neilson, Special Term. On the 1st of May the entire calendar of 192 cases will be called commencing at ten o'clock A. M. when cases may be set down for any day mutually satisfactory to counsel.

A general term will be held on Monday May 15. By the amended law cases from the General Term of the City Court are appealable directly to the Court of Appeals thus rendering the court first named equal to and independent of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial district.

THE ... OF ERIE.

The Coleman Receivership—Decision of Judge Blatchford on the Demurrer.

The hearing in the Coleman receivership matter relating to the disposition of ... English shares Erie stock, was to have been continued before Commissioner White, as master, yesterday, but has been postponed until half-past one P. M. on Tuesday, pending the hearing of arguments in the United States Circuit Court as to Jay Gould's liability to be attached.

DECISION OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD ON THE DEMURRER

In the matter of the bill in equity filed in the United States Circuit Court in which bill it is sought to remove Fisk Gould and Lane from the directorship of the Erie Railway on the ground of fraudulent mismanagement, to have them render an account of their stewardship, and to have a receiver appointed to take possession of the property of the company for the benefit of the stockholders Judge Blatchford has now rendered a decision on the demurrer which was taken to the bill on the ground of its not containing sufficient parties, asking for relief for a too great variety of causes incongruously joined &c. The demurrer is sustained but plaintiffs are given leave to amend their bill where unable to the technical objections of the defence raised on the demurrer.

THE STORY OF A CARPET.

A "Real Nice Man" Presents a Married Woman With a Stolen Carpet, Has Her Husband Arrested for Receiving Stolen Goods and Then Marries Her—A Double Bigamy Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1871

About nine years since James Glisby met wooed and won Mary Stanley at Birmingham England. They were married and like many other ambitious young foreigners thought to better their fortunes by emigrating to America. They came to Philadelphia and James soon found employment in one of the many manufacturing establishments in which this city abounds.

SO THE OLD THING WOULD ... VERY NICELY until 186.. James ... home one evening found a very nice Brussels carpet in the "keeping room" of his modest home on Eleventh street. He of course wanted to know where it came from and was told by the demure Mary that "a very nice man, an old friend" gave it to her. Glisby was not satisfied however with such a vague answer but his wife brought him around in course of time by the arts that women know so well how to employ and the injured husband ... to think of the carpet except as a very nice gift until the very nice man in the person of a former acquaintance in England one Walker turned up. Walker was received by Glisby as a friend and partook ... so that ... was ... to know that his friends were well and prospering that he came ... during Glisby's absence to a ... Glisby's wife.

This thing went on for some little time when a detective ... and arrest ... Glisby on a charge of receiving stolen goods—the carpet in question. He was sent to prison on the charge but was released after a short time through the exertions of Walker and Glisby's wife who had begun to repent of the job they had so successfully put upon him. Glisby went to California in 186.. and very foolishly left his wife behind him. Walker during Glisby's absence married Mrs Glisby and they lived together for some time until his money ran out when, at the solicitation of her husband who was ignorant of the wrongs he had suffered, she joined him in California. Business did not prosper in the Golden State and Glisby in company with his wife returned to Philadelphia in 1870. He was not long in finding out that his wife had married Walker and he had them both arrested and put under $1,000 bail each to answer the charge of bigamy. The old charge of receiving stolen goods was again raked up and Glisby consigned to prison where he now is. Walker was sent to prison this afternoon in default of $1,500 bail, to answer the charge of bigamy, he also having a family who are at present at Birmingham, England where he came from.

The case is very badly mixed and presents a new phase of the pursuit of love under difficulties and what a ... ingenuity may be developed by a man and woman even though married who are determined to enjoy their guilty love.

THE CASS ASSASSINATION.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation

The inquest touching the circumstances attending the death of John Cass was concluded yesterday morning before Coroner Whitehill and a jury. The victim Cass kept an oyster saloon at No. 30 Division avenue, which place he left between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 2.. th and in company with a friend Chamberlain Smith proceeded to Ackerley's oyster saloon No 18 Grand street. At this latter place was John Conners, a member of the Brooklyn Fire Department who was talking to some one in the saloon and made the remark that he had a dog which could lick that cat referring to a large Maltese cat which was kept in the house. Deceased who was under the influence of liquor, overheard the remark, and imagining that it was meant as an insult to him retorted in angry terms. Blows were exchanged between Cass and Conners, the latter receiving the worst of the encounter. Subsequently the party quarrelled on the sidewalk and Conners was arrested and taken toward the station house, but as he begged so hard to be let go the patrolman acceded to his request upon condition that he should go home. He did not return to his residence, but continued his spree up to four or five o'clock in the morning. At eight o'clock Conners was arrested. The chief point of defence in behalf of Conners was the testimony of Mr. Smith, who swore that the person who struck deceased had a heavy black beard whereas Conners has a smooth face and very light hair.

About an hour after the oyster saloon fracas Smith and Cass were passing the corner of First and South Second streets when they were approached from behind and the fatal blow was dealt with a cart rung. The skull was crushed in and death ensued in the course of three hours. The jury rendered the following verdict —

"We find that the deceased John Cass came to his death by fracture of the skull produced by some blunt instrument, in the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury at the corner of First and South Second streets, E. D., April 2., 1871."

Conners was honorably discharged by the Coroner.

MORMONISM ON LONG ISLAND

A Wife With Two Husbands and a Husband With Two Wives—Two Families Rather Mixed.

Yesterday a curious case came before Justice Lawrence of Flushing. One day last week a young and interesting woman known as Miss Belle Carpenter, a resident of Bay Side was married to Mr Jerome Valentine of the same place. Everything went along smoothly until Monday when a Mr Walter Waldron appeared and claimed the now Mrs Valentine as his wife, stating that he had married her, some ten months since in New Jersey, and that she had lived with him as his wife for some time. Mrs Valentine, so called, denied all this and secured a warrant by which Waldron was arrested and brought before Justice Lawrence yesterday. Here a curiously mixed up lot of circumstances were elicited. On the cross examination of the prisoner he admitted that he had been twice previously married and that the woman he married first was still living but in explanation stated that from his first wife he had been divorced, and that contrary to the law of the State in which the divorce was procured he had remarried the same woman and which he stated was no marriage. Miss Carpenter had married him with a full understanding and he says he can bring proof that they have lived as husband and wife. Mrs Valentine contradicts this statement as far as it relates to herself. The matter has caused great excitement at Bay Side and Flushing all the parties being well acquainted with them. The further examination was adjourned until next week.

THE LEXINGTON AVENUE PAVEMENT

Meeting of Property Owners—The Assessment to be Resisted.

A large number of property owners on Lexington avenue, between Twenty first and Thirty-fourth streets and on Twenty fifth street between Third and Lexington avenues, met last night in the Veterinary College No 205 Lexington avenue to concert measures to resist the payment of the assessment made upon them for laying down the McGonegal wooden pavement in front of their property. Mr. ... was called to the chair and Mr George ... was chosen secretary.

The assessment on Lexington avenue amounts to $10,000, and will average about $500 on each lot, and in the same proportion for Twenty fifth street. These figures it is claimed are nearly two thirds higher than they should be for the contract price of the work was only five dollars per yard, whereas the property owners are compelled by the assessment to pay eight dollars per yard.

Much indignation was expressed by the gentlemen present and it was finally resolved to employ counsel to test the validity of the assessment and to defray expenses the property owners will be taxed one per cent upon the amount they have been assessed.

HORSE NOTES

We learn that Mr Smith, of the firm of Smith Gould & Martin, the owner of the famous trotters, Lady Thorn, Goldsmith Maid Idol, Tammany and many others of great speed, purchased the young stallion Socrates a few days ago, paying $40 000 for him. Socrates is a most promising highbred horse being by Hambletonian, out of a Star mare. It will be remembered that he won the four year old colt stake at Prospect Park Fair Grounds last autumn beating several very fast colts. He has greatly improved since then, and it is said that he can now trot very low down in the twenties. He will be a valuable horse both for the track and the stud. Socrates is one of the finest looking horses in the country, being a bright bay, fifteen hands three inches high, powerfully yet gracefully proportioned, and his style of trotting is unexceptionable.

JERSEY JEWELRY

Extensive Robbery at Madison.

A few nights ago the store of Mr N C Munford, at Madison, N J, was entered and robbed of gold and silver watches and jewelry to the value of nearly $1,000. A woman, named Henrietta Bowers, has been arrested and is now in the jail at Morristown on suspicion in regard to the robbery.

MATRIMONIAL MYSTERIES.

A Strange Story, Revealing Peculiar Complexity of Matrimonial Relations.

Drama of Man and Wife, as Acted in Real Life, and Who Were the Players—Exceptional Ethics of Metropolitan Morality Strikingly Illustrated and Developed in a Contest Over a Dead Man's Property

A case presenting features of unusual interest as regards the occasional complexity of peculiar matrimonial relations most generally and sedulously hidden from the world until by the force of circumstances they are dragged into the courts and thus unavoidably given the broadest though often, from the nature of the case the most painful publicity, is undergoing investigation before Judge Cardozo of the Supreme Court. As it is most frequently in suits of this kind the question as to the ownership of property forms the basis of action while underlying this question are other and the graver issues touching the past domestic lives of various parties some of whom are living and some dead. Commencing at the

BEGINNING OF THE STORY,

as developed in the papers in the case, its recital admits of brief narration. For a long series of years—and the same business is still carried on in the same place—James Scott carried on the business of selling ready made clothing at 142 Fulton street. How from a humble tailor he came to be the proprietor of a large wholesale clothing establishment need not be described. He did this and made a fortune. There was nothing romantic in this. It was the merest commonplace fact—the legitimate result of pluck, perseverance, right attention to business and careful management. But there was, it seems a streak of romance in him after all. While yet a young man he met Miss Caroline Bagley. She was young and handsome, and he was greatly pleased with her and she was pleased with him. This was just forty years ago. She says she was married to him. This is denied, but we will allude to this more particularly here after. One thing is not denied and that is their living together as

MAN AND WIFE

They lived thus together for fourteen years at least so says the *née* Miss Caroline Bagley, and had two children—a son and daughter—both of whom as also the mother are still living and resident in this city. To continue with Mrs Scott's story—for thus she calls herself, in spite of that portion of the story still to follow—Mr. Scott at the expiration of their fourteen years of marital life, abandoned her and her children. A few years passed and her husband not returning to her and it being represented to her that after so many years of abandonment by a husband the wife had a right to marry again, and thinking herself accordingly scot free, she

MARRIED A SECOND TIME.

The name of this second husband was Alexander Hannibal Meade. It did not prove a happy marriage. Mr. Meade abandoned her. While she was keeping her domestic grievances concealed from the world and struggling to keep her children and herself from want and having a hard time generally fortune smiled on the sartorial establishment of Mr James Scott. He grew rich and prosperous. In 1864 there was

ANOTHER WEDDING

The bridegroom was Mr James Scott and the bride Miss Julia Seymour a lady nearly forty years his junior. Succeeding the marriage Mr. Scott bought a fine residence in Lexington avenue, and there lived with his young wife till July, 1870 when he died. Mr. Scott had made his will before he died. By this will he left one half of his property to his mother who is still living and the other half to this last mentioned wife. Recently the latter died, leaving her portion of the estate to various relations. There were no children by this marriage. The original Mrs. Scott or the one claiming to be such, at once on behalf of herself and children took legal steps to establish her claim as the rightful widow and thus get possession of the moiety of Mr Scott's estate left to the last reputed wife.

WHICH DID HE MARRY

is the all important point awaiting the adjudication of the Court. Against the claim of the *née* Miss Caroline Bagley it is asserted that Mr Scott was never married to her that their living together was illicit that their children are illegitimate and that neither she nor the children have any claims whatever upon the estate. A perfect

... OF AFFIDAVITS

have been submitted on both sides occupying over ... the reading of them. ... with whom Mr Scott and the *née* Miss Caroline Bagley boarded tell their stories and strongly conflicting stories some of them are. The second husband—he of the dual nullity cognomen—comes in for his sworn statement which is not very flattering to the original Mrs Scott. A good deal of adroitly sharp detective business is mysteriously interwoven in the case. There was very clear evidence on the second marriage. About the facts of the first alleged marriage a peculiarly persistent reticence prevailed until yesterday when suddenly there was derived from the gloom overshadowing this portion of the case

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

or rather what purports to be such setting forth the marriage of James Scott to Caroline Bagley. This document bears date June 15, 1831 and claims to have been signed by D A McLean who signs himself "by me, pastor of the Presbyterian church at New York." Appended to it as witnesses are the names George Moore and Ann Eliza Moore. It looks to be an antique document, the paper being very much creased and wrinkled and embrowned by seeming age. Accompanying its presentation was an affidavit that it had only just been found, though most careful and repeated searches had been made for it. The officiating clergyman and the witnesses are dead but the affidavit sets forth the genuineness of the signatures. The defendant's counsel claim that it is a forgery and that this fact is evident on the face of it. The Judge said it was altogether the most important paper that had yet been submitted and with a view to ascertain its genuineness, and at the same time keep it safe directed it to be placed for safe keeping in the hands of Mr Valentine, the chief officer of the Court. Meantime Mr James M Sweeny has been appointed

RECEIVER OF THE ESTATE

pending the progress of the suit. Mr. Scott left $83 000 personal estate and about $90 000 worth of real estate the latter comprised mainly of property in this city. And thus the case stands. From the brief outline given above it will be seen to be one of unusual interest and much more of interest is likely to be evolved in the further progress of the case.

THE ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH TROUBLE IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA April 28, 1871.

The writ of *quo warranto* in the St. Clement's church case has been applied for and the parties to the suit are anxious awaiting the result of the "inquiries" that are to follow. The Stuart young imbroglio has developed nothing new with the exception of the following card, which Dr McMurray furnishes for publication in the columns of the HERALD. It is said $100 was paid for a cable telegram to Europe to the effect that eleven of the jurors were for and one only against Stuart. The following is the card as furnished by Dr McMurray —

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

Immediately after Judge W... has had summarily dismissed the jury ... for ... a verdict for the ... and one for the defendants ... grams were sent all over the country and it is said even to Europe announcing that eleven were for the "Stuart party" as it was called and one for the relators—and he a negro. The jury instead of allowing these misrepresentations and falsehoods to be published to the world, were indignant thereat and inserted the statement which appeared in the Philadelphia papers and one New York paper—the HERALD—last week. If the misrepresentations had not been published the jurors card denying them would consequently have been unnecessary.

A DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ITALY AND NEW YORK

The *Eco d'Italia* says — The traffic between Italy and New York by means of sailing ships and steamers will be no longer an exclusive monopoly of the British flag. Before long we shall see the tricolor standard of Italy regularly in this harbor and we shall be able to visit Italy by a direct route without being constrained to delay in England or pass through France. The Commission deputed by the Italian government to deliberate on the proposition of a new line of steamers to run between the Italian ports and the Black Sea and the United States, reported in favor of a direct line from Italy to New York. We know from high authority that the Italian Ministry will as soon as possible present a bill to Parliament for the subsidizing of these lines."

CAPTURE OF A VERMONT BURGLAR.

Yesterday morning officer Carpenter, of the Twenty ninth precinct, arrested Charles Gleason, with half a dozen aliases, charged with burglariously entering a bank in Waterbury, Vt, in company with several accomplices, and blowing open the safe which they rifled. An officer from the State of Vermont appeared before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, with a requisition from Governor Hoffman, and demanded the prisoner, for whom there is a reward of $500 offered. The Vermont officer, in a brutal manner, placed handcuffs on the prisoner and dragged him from the court room, notwithstanding the unfortunate individual pleaded for five minutes' conversation with his wife and children before he was torn from them.

PLYMOUTH LECTURE ROOM.

Various Experiences.

Mr. Beecher was in his wonted place last night on the lecture room platform looking contentedly upon his large congregation which included his sister Mrs. Stowe. He commenced his talk by saying that he found many persons who hesitated upon the threshold of a Christian life, thinking that they needed an experience, such as

THE METHODIST

would call receiving the blessing and others would designate by the terms "assurance of pardon" or "spirit of adoption." It all amounts to one thing. They want an inward impression so sacred, so light-bearing so different from the ordinary sensations that it shall be a token that they are in the right way. These impressions on many accounts are fortunate. The idea of the Christian life as a soul life makes the necessary broad distinction between morality and spirituality. Yet while I would not depreciate such teaching as exalts the feelings of the community in regard to Christian experience I think it quite possible for persons

TO BE MISTAKEN

when they suppose these experiences to be necessarily initial. In the spring some plants blossom before they put out their leaves but a great many more get their leaves first and one is as good as the other. If a man has real communion with Christ it doesn't matter whether he commenced by an intense experience or whether he grew

LITTLE BY LITTLE

I think that the greater number of sincere Christians begin a true spiritual life without these powerful impressions. Many never feel very deeply they don't feel much on any subject and their religious experience is on a level with their possibilities of their nature. Most people begin with a deliberate choice and in combating with life its doubts and difficulties they come to a knowledge of Christ and by and by ripen into a joyful Christian experience. Some have

NO OTHER CALL

but this —Follow me. We can all find out how Christ is, and as soon as we are really letting him ... how that the moment we have a right to feel that we are pardoned and are in the right way.

If God makes certain states of mind on your part a condition of pardon then when you come to these states you are pardoned, whether you

TAKE YOUR PARDON OR NOT

The grace and love of God are all the time drawing us and preparing the way. You are hoping that you will sometime come where God can pardon you. He is all the time willing and at last will overcome your evil. When you take the resolution to live according to the best of your ability for Christ then you have a right to your pardon. Think who it is we are trying to follow. All the good that we ever dreamed of in a human being is not enough to make the shadow of the goodness of God. The goodness, the freshness,

THE TENDERNESS THE DELICACY

of God and past all expression and it is out of this great centre of divine compassion that all our hope and expectation spring.

In answer to some questions about joining the church Mr Beecher said —I am very liberal in my views about men being able to live Christian lives out of the church. I know they can. There are those who live useful lives out of the Church, but they are exceptions. They have larger stronger natures. Common people cannot do it. There are fruit trees that bear fruit in

THE HIGHWAY,

but nobody thinks of planting an orchard there. There is nothing mysterious about the Church. It is only a grouping together of men to help each other.

CALLAGHAN'S CLAIM.

A Ghost from the Dead Letter Office—He Wants Fifty Thousand Dollars—"Returned by Request."

Any one familiar with the national capital during the sessions of Congress will recall with mixed feelings certain odd looking specimens of humanity who hang round the halls of the principal hotels and buttonhole any one with the slightest appearance of verdancy. They are respectable, but seedy, and have no design on your pocket simply one on your patience. These are the gentlemen of long standing claims on

THE GRATITUDE AND TREASURY

of the United States. The persistent pestering of consecutive sessions, extending over periods of from five years to half a century, has not succeeded in bringing their coveted prize. In default of the desired grant the next best thing they love is a listener. It is painful, for the sake of humanity, to observe the earnestness nay, enthusiasm, with which they will,

ON THE SMALLEST PROVOCATION,

unfold the story of the service they have done their country thirty years before, or the unredressed wrong they have endured in the bitterness and hope of their bosoms. They are armed with piles of documents, in which, poor creatures, they imagine every one should have as live an interest as themselves. When Congress adjourns they take a new lease of hope and the first ... they seek the aid of the press with a pertinacity which newspaper men well know. Unfortunately too many of these claims are valid and should be settled in some way. The majority are preposterous particularly in amount.

A SPECIMEN OF THIS CLASS

called ... in the shape of an elder ... Mathew Callaghan was his name and ... Eleventh street his *habitat*. He is something vague in the book trade and has done the States some service—so he claims. In 185.. this gentleman was struck by

THE ACCUMULATION OF DEAD LETTERS

in the Post Office at Washington—five or six millions a year. In 1855 he claims to have originated the idea of putting the address of the sender on the outside of letters so that in case a letter failed to be delivered to the address it could be returned to the sender, without passing through

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE

A law was passed subsequently to that effect and Mr Callaghan only asks $50 000 for saving the country many millions of dollars. He would be content with this, and let his country reap the balance as the result of his patriotic thought. The claim was first presented in the United States Senate in January, 1869 and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. In June 1870, they wrote Mr Callaghan to the effect that they thought it a matter for the administration of the Post Office to consider, and

NOT A MATTER FOR CONGRESS

In July 1870 the Postmaster General replies that "the department is aware of the act that the return request system enacted by Congress March 3, 1863, is of great value to the public and in the recent report of the Postmaster General it was highly commended. Whether Mr Callaghan originated, or, if so whether he is entitled to remuneration for it, the department is not advised and expresses no opinion."

Mr Callaghan, although his game appears blocked at both ends, has

PREPARED A SECOND PETITION

with which to storm the stony hearts of Congress. He pathetically describes how in pursuit of his returned letter scheme he used and his carpetbag ... himself to the skin and his bag to the manuscript within.

"You see sir, I beg for nothing. I am a poor man and work for my living, but if I have a claim it should be paid."

This prayer was heartily echoed and the old gentleman buttoned up his coat to the neck pulled his hat over his eyes and went on his way with rays of hope exuding from every pore.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

A Father and His Child in Court.

An affecting scene took place in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon, just before its adjournment. It seems that about five years ago a man named John Graham separated from his wife and went off to Albany leaving to the care of Mrs Graham three children. The parties were respectably connected, and an uncle of Mrs. Graham, who lives in the Twenty-second ward, named Montgomery, is quite wealthy. But Mr Graham did not thrive so well as his relatives, and probably this was the cause which led to the separation of himself and wife. She struggled hard to support her children, receiving but little, if indeed any, aid from her husband. Some weeks ago, however, she met with an accident, which entirely incapacitated her for work and she was removed to Bellevue Hospital where she died. Two of the children, who are quite young were then taken charge of by relatives the youngest Ida, a little girl six years old going to Mr Montgomery, her mother's uncle. The old gentleman learned to love his little protégé, and she in return loved him as if he were her father. A few days ago the father, who had heard of his wife's death came for his children, and becoming reconciled to his son a young man of about eighteen years of age who had always kept by his mother, they determined on living together and taking the young ones with them. They got back the one who was living with a friend in Harlem without difficulty, but Ida, the youngest, who was with Mr Montgomery, would not go with them seeing which the old gentleman said he would never give her up, and drove them from the house. A summons brought himself and the child to the court, where he was, however, compelled to give the child to her father. At parting the child clasped the old man round the neck and cried as if her heart would break to be taken home. With difficulty he tore himself away from her and he left the court with tears streaming down his cheeks. Then the father and brother came forward but she turned away from them and it was not until one of the officers threatened her that she was induced to go with them.

CHEAP HALIBUT.—The Gloucester (Mass.) fishing vessels are returning from their ocean trips, with from 35 000 to 45,000 pounds of halibut, which find ready purchasers at remunerative rates.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building corner of Ann street —

	1870	1871		1870	1871
3 A. M.	67	51	3 P. M.	83	57
6 A. M.	66	50	6 P. M.	78	55
9 A. M.	72	54	9 P. M.	68	55
12 M.	76	53	12 P. M.	65	55

Average temperature yesterday ... 53⅜

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 71⅞

The Rev Father Nugent, chaplain of the Borough Prison in Liverpool, will deliver his lecture on "Nobody's Children" at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. The good father's earnestness in the work of reclaiming the gamins of the large cities as well as his abilities as a lecturer, should secure him a large audience.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall this (Saturday) evening at eight o'clock. The subject will be — The Metric System considered with reference to its introduction into the United States and the lecturer Charles Davies LL. D., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mrs. Mary Colvin ... of 85 Laurens street who was fatally injured on Saturday of last week by a box falling on her while being lowered from one of the upper floors of Miller's carpet shop next door to where she lived by Ulrich H Miller. In their verdict the jury censured Ulrich H Miller for not properly securing the box in the slings while lowering it.

John McLeland a laborer twenty years of age on Thursday morning fell from one of the upper stories of premises No. 2.. East Twenty seventh street and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital where death subsequently ensued. The body of deceased was removed to his late residence No ... street where Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

Jacob ... of 701 Avenue C was arraigned before Judge Scott, at Essex Market, yesterday morning, on complaint of Francis Clark, 173 East Seventy eighth street for persisting in walking his horse and cart loaded with brick along the track of the Third Avenue Railroad ten blocks stopping a number of cars and thereby incommoding travel to the serious inconvenience of the passengers. He was held under $500 bail to answer.

In a recent law report, published in the HERALD, in which Frederick Koehler was given as the plaintiff and Gustave Frank as the defendant, the latter name should have been Gustavus Frank, a member of the firm of Albert Frank & Bros of Broad street. Mr Gustave Frank carries on business at No 7 Exchange court and very naturally does not relish being published as a judgment debtor which, happily, he is not.

On Thursday night Thomas Mitchell an English man sixty five years of age was arrested in the Fifteenth precinct for intoxication and yesterday morning, while being taken to court, he complained of being unwell and at the same time commenced trembling. Mitchell was at once returned to the station house where death ensued soon after. Ass't Surgeon ... who was called thought organic disease of the heart was the cause of death. Deceased has left a widow at 2.. West Fifteenth street. Coroner Keenan was notified.

Shortly before ten o'clock yesterday morning a man about thirty five years of age, whose name, from papers found in his possession, is thought to have been James Adams deliberately jumped into the dock foot of Tenth street, East river and was drowned. The body was soon recovered and taken to the Eleventh precinct police station. Deceased, who appeared to have been a member of the Hatters' Association was dressed in black overcoat black frock undercoat, black pants white muslin and white flannel undershirts Congress gaiters and black silk hat. The body was taken to the Morgue and Coroner Young notified.

The Board of Health yesterday afternoon forwarded to the Coroners' office a death certificate made out by Dr Chalmers, of West Seventeenth street which was quite a curiosity in its way. He certified that Bernard Quinn, a liquor dealer had died at 2.. West Seventeenth street as he believes, from acute indisposition—a singular disease, to be sure. The Doctor further says — "Saw him but once he complained of crushing of the heart and pain in epigastric region was about his business the morning of death (27th) beefsteak and potatoes for breakfast." By request of the Health Board Coroner Young took charge of the case and will hold an inquest.

Morris Bogatski, proprietor of a second hand furniture store on the first floor of the six story tenement house No 14 Thompson street, was arrested by Sergeant Gastlin, of the Eighth precinct, and arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday, charged with setting fire to the premises on Wednesday night. He was remanded to the custody of Fire Marshal McSpedon who will investigate the case. The police report there is strong evidence to show the prisoner fired the place, which, had it not been discovered in time, would have resulted in a fearful loss of life, as there were over 100 persons in the house the majority of whom were in bed asleep.

The anniversary reception of the Five Points House of Industry in Worth street took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended by the friends of the institution. Some 300 children occupied the seats at one end of the chapel and their neat dress and strict cleanliness were the subjects of general remark and commendation. The Rev H. C. Potter of Grace church presided and delivered an address, after which the exercises by the children were proceeded with. They consisted of vocal music and recitations, and were in all respects highly creditable. The occasion could not fail to impress every one most favorably as to the merits and management of the institution.

There will be a grand attendance at the rooms of the famous Oriental Club to-night. Members and their friends from every part of the city will be present to decide a question of great magnitude. It appears that Sid Donovan of Fulton Market oyster fame furnished the club with a savory clam chowder, which was tucked away on last Saturday night amid enthusiastic exclamations about its excellence since which time Sid has proclaimed himself champion chowderist. To-night his claim will be disputed by Jim Sullivan, ex-clerk of the market who will offer about 100 gallons of fish chowder and formally demand at the hands of the clubmen a decision as to the relative merits of the two dishes. Bets are even.

For some time past James West, a man of somewhat intemperate habits, has occupied a room at No 2 Walker street. Yesterday morning, not far from three o'clock, his clothes caught fire from a lighted candle or lamp which he had in his room and the firemen seeing smoke issuing from the premises burst in the door and found West lying dead on the floor, his body being burned in a horrible manner. The fire being extinguished the charred remains were conveyed to the Leonard street police station where Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased was unmarried about forty years of age, born in Ireland, and had no particular occupation. In years past he had been a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and was a member of Engine Company No. ..

Owing to the crowded condition of the halls of the new spacious and elegant building near Broadway, in West Thirteenth street at the late "reception" by the pupils of Grammar School No 26 the programme, by general request, was yesterday repeated to a large audience. Evergreens and flowers busts and statuets added their charms to the bouquet of 600 youths that filled the chapel at ten A. M. How many a mother's heart was bound up in that collection of flowers! During the exercises the singing of Master Andrew Jackson the reciting of Bingen on the Rhine" by Master Carlisle the descriptive chorus "Pleasures of War" by the school, attracted special attention. But the exhibition in "gymnastics" by a class of sixty with Dr Barnett's parlor apparatus was perhaps the most interesting feature of the day. Such perfection of drill is exhibited is seldom seen in a public school and it is pleasing to learn that physical culture is a portion of the course of training in this department. The school is certainly in excellent hands and the Board of Education and the school officers of the Twentieth ward are to be congratulated on the success of both entertainments.

A WINDOW SMASHING BURGLAR

At twelve o'clock on Thursday night a young man giving his name as Thomas Williams, a silverplater, residing at 83 Perry street, smashed one of the large French plate windows in the store of Brinck & ... 501 Broadway. After breaking the glass he put his arm through the pane and took out a roll of silk valued at $320. Officer Dennison, of the Fifteenth precinct, hearing the crash pursued the burglar and captured him with the property in his possession. He pleaded not guilty before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning but was held in default of $1 000 bail to answer at the General Sessions. Officer Lewis of the Sixteenth precinct, also arrested John McKough, a junkman residing in Twenty sixth street whom he found in the act of endeavoring to force open the rear window of the liquor saloon of Peter McKeon, at 88 Ninth avenue. Justice Cox committed him in default of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of attempted burglary.

SHAD.

The Recent Order of the Pilot Commissioners.

Pulling the Poles—The River and the Market—Agony Up Stairs and In the Kitchen—The Commissioners' Order and the Shad Catchers—How It is Done—The Supply and the Demand

The recent piscatorial mandate issued from the office of the Pilot Commissioners has struck terror to the hearts of the large number of men who find a living out of the bowels of the North river Commissioners, high and low, domestic caterers and a large proportion of the dining-out public undoubtedly groaned in agony when the rumor came that the supply of the delicious esculent was likely to be stopped. The very fish reel ... to the gills, as they swept along the river's bed, and thought "Those poles are to be pulled up and we shall no longer have a chance of being caught and ... up elegantly on silver dishes lined with gold, picked to pieces by dainty fingers and be swept out of existence by the choicest ... of the globe." Efforts have been made year after year to

... THIS FISHING

in the river but with ... results. The season of shad fishing is so short that the authorities have scarcely time to put the law in force when the term is over and the fishermen come of their own accord to pull up the obnoxious poles. The shad merchants at the various depots in the city are in the greatest consternation at the announcement made by the Commissioners, "That if the poles are not taken out of the river before Monday next they will take means to have them removed." This action on the part of the Commissioners the dealers contend is calculated to destroy the present supply of this favorable fish to the market throw hundreds of men out of employment and completely paralyze a branch of commerce that ought ... be flourishing at this time of the year. The great difference between the fish caught here and that sent to the market boxed and packed in ice of course makes the article obtained on the spot the most valuable. If the supply of this fish should be possibly discontinued the inferior article would immediately assume its place in the market and would command a price it is not worth. A number of the fishermen emphatically denounce

THE WHOLE MATTER AS A JOB

and one of the meanest and most pernicious kind. It has been tried before on a ... they allege, but this time they are determined not to give a dollar to any one. They would rather tear up the sticks," as they call them, than be again mulcted by outsiders. The men have an idea that the people in authority never touched any of the money they contributed last year and the year before as a bonus that they might be left alone. Captain Sam Ludlow was visited yesterday and asked for information on the subject. The captain who is the most extensive dealer in shad in the city, in reply to a question put to him said —

"It don't hurt me any this year, for I have no poles along the east shore."

"Then this only hurts the small men?"

"Yes it will injure the little men, who have the least to stand against it."

"How long does the shad season last Captain?"

"From eight to nine weeks. I have been at it four now, losing money all the time."

"Then it is not a profitable business this year?"

"Quite the reverse. Stop for a moment to think of

THE EXPENSE ATTENDING IT

and you will soon see that it cannot be."

"Where is the great outlay in putting down the poles?"

"In putting them down, keeping them in order and pulling them up again."

"What are the poles worth each?"

"From fifteen to twenty dollars."

"You pull them up when the season is over, don't you?"

"Yes we put them down at the beginning and pull them up at the end of every season. That's one of the items of expense. Now I have twenty men, to whom I pay on an average fifty dollars a month and their keep. Then there are lots of little things ... danger and a heap of little things one couldn't remember."

"It's an uncomfortable life too, Captain."

"You are right sir. It is up day and night. You see, we haul at every full tide."

"What do you think of the supply of fish this year?"

"It is uncommonly bad. In another year or two we shall be

OBLIGED TO GIVE IT UP ALTOGETHER."

"Why?"

"Because the fish is becoming so scarce. Here, you see, we leave off on the 20th of ... day but up the river they take 'em as late as the middle of June."

"That destroys the spawn then?"

"Of course it does. Why I have seen shad sold here in the market that were within a few days of depositing their young."

"Do you consider shad a desirable fish in the market?"

"I do, sir, when we have shad it reduces the price of fish for poor people. It is a luxury to the middle class and a necessity to the rich."

"How much are you getting a hundred now?"

"Forty five dollars. I took from four to five thousand to market this morning and if I had four times the quantity I could have sold it."

"What is the North river fish worth?"

"Well, I've seen it sold from sixteen to twenty five dollars, it all depends."

"One man who has a line of rods told me he only took in seven fish last night. Is that possible?"

"Indeed it is. I can show you a man who has twenty four nets and who only drew in sixty six."

"How do manage with the Jersey people here?"

"They don't bother me—Jersey folks at least.

THE POLITICIANS ARE FOND OF FISH,

so they let me alone. This state, you know, has jurisdiction over half the breadth of the river."

"There is no fish yet in on Connecticut, is there?"

"Not yet they don't begin to send on until we are nearly finished."

"I suppose you have heard this action of the pilot people denounced as a job?"

"I have, and the men have good reason in believing it is one."

"That's your impression too, then?"

"Most decidedly. I know 'em of old."

"They have done this thing before?"

"Indeed they have. We made up our twenty five dollars a piece out of our hard earnings and handed it to 'em last year."

"To whom?"

"Oh, well no matter but I don't believe it ever got out of the hands of the outsiders." When they made the fuss last year I went to see Mr Blunt myself and he said to me, I am going up the river myself next week, and if those poles are not all up I shall send up

THE TUGS TO PULL 'EM OUT'

He did come along, sure enough, a few days after when I was hauling out mine, but he only passed the time of day and went on."

"I don't think they can get much this year."

"They cannot. There are no large interests at stake. The only ones they can hurt are a few poor men out of whom they can squeeze a dollar."

This ended the conversation with the old shadder. The men in the trade are all very much exercised about the recent order of the Pilot Commissioners. They claim that the poles are no more an obstruction to navigation now than they were before and no accidents to passing vessels on account of the poles have occurred. They wait quietly, however for the enforcement of the Commissioners' order, and may then make a determined opposition.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co, 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris —

AT THE LONDON OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15

New York—H W Derby W H. Chamberlain and wife, George B Turrell L D Hague, Miss Hague, H. C Stetson, G F Cole, W H Buckman and wife G. I Schuneman Albert Tiperno, F G Lenox, Sheldon Leavitt General Ledlie and wife C W Scofield O F Glenn, G B Ellery, G G Nichols Mrs Joel Wolfe, Miss Wolfe Boston—H M Bearce Miss Carrie Bates, Miss Kitty Morse, Miss Charlotte Hawes F. M Sawyer and wife, J G. Batchelder and family G N Dana and wife, F. G Peabody James Oakes, Rev William R. Alger Mr. S W Bent S. A Bent Charles F Dunbar and family Miss M E Brooks, Mrs H K. Horton Miss Kittie Horton G A B Abbott New Haven, Conn.—Mrs Henry Farnam Miss Farnham Dr and Mrs G Brouson Farnham. Chicago—R L Fabian and family, Mrs A M Shumway and daughter Shanghai China—W H. Macomber Cincinnati—D G Ray and wife, Rev M. A Hoge, Mrs George Carlisle and daughters Dr J. D Webb Washington—General F A Starring. Charles A Page Charles Knapp United States Army—Lieutenant General Phil H. Sheridan, General James W Forsyth United States Navy—Dr W. S. Bowen Lieutenant Commander A C Kellogg Paymaster H. T. R. Harris Master Richard Rush W C Field C S Sperry G J Mutbury, W H Beehler. Westport Conn—H R Treadwell Limoges, France—Charles Field Haviland and family Versailles—Edgar C Curtis Philadelphia—J M. Fisher M A Hoopes Graham Cunningham San Francisco—John F Swift and family Henry Payot and family J Melvin Smith William Shiels and daughter. Sacramento—Judge C D Crocker and family, Dr H W Harkness Colorado—J W Cummings Louisville—Thomas H Lowe. Michigan—A H Gibson Henry A Newland Virginia—E G Pendleton, Mrs M L Horton Baltimore—Miss Kummer, Miss Belle Devries. Paris—J F Loubat.

AT PARIS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3

New York—George S Partridge, Jr., George W. Hosmer John P How..., John G Walsh, M C Stanley, J A Bain, Edgar A. Turrell, George B McFarland, Mme J Harvey Dening, J Nelson Low, Kessler Smith William P Dewey and wife. Boston—John Ware, Parker Dracon, P M Field Miss E J Gardener Baltimore—Miss Kurtner Miss L. L. Devries, Mrs J Latimer Tompkins, Miss Clementine Tompkins. Chicago—J. M Durand, wife and family Ohio—Dr. G. Halsted Boylan Detroit—Jesse M Smith Paris—J Cormack, W H Huntington, W. Rangis A D Wisniewski, H. Russel, A S. Souther. Brussels—A L Shetlain, United States Consul. Brooklyn—William P Hild and family. San Francisco—Mrs J C Hall, John F Swift Hartford, Conn —H C White Washington—H Robbins M D F A Starring. West Point Conn —H. R Treadwell Macao Japan—C K Shoicze. Milwaukee—William L Cramer and wife. Vermont—Major Hitchcock, E. F. N. Hitchcock.

ARSON IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Shortly before midnight on Thursday a diabolical attempt was made to burn a large frame tenement building in Riverdale avenue, Yonkers, Westchester county. Some six or eight families occupied apartments in the structure, and had the flames not been discovered in time a deplorable loss of life must have occurred. It seems that a man who was sleeping in a room directly over a wood cellar awoke at the time indicated nearly suffocated with smoke. Having alarmed the neighborhood, some parties on going into the cellar found that a heap of rubbish had been piled together and ignited. Meanwhile the terrified occupants hurried from their beds into the street in their night clothing, many of the women bearing young children in their arms. The Fire Department were quickly on hand, and through their praiseworthy exertions the flames, which had already communicated with an adjoining house were speedily extinguished. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance. No motive can be assigned for the fiendish crime.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Rejected communications will not be returned.

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Volume XXXVI.....No. 119

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee—LA PERICHOLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SOHNIDER—NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE CRITIC—A THOUSAND A YEAR. Matinee at 1½.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—PEARL OF TOKAY. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HORIZON. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A WINTER'S TALE. Matinee—JONCIL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LIAR—THE NERVOUS MAN. Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD III.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—COMEDY OF PIQUE. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—SATSUMA'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE. Matinee.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th ave.—Afternoon at 3—GRAND CONCERT.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 29, 1871.

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THE WAR IN CUBA.—A special despatch to the HERALD from Havana tells the old story—Spanish contra guerillas surprise and defeat rebels; four of them were killed and the prisoners were immediately executed.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN is by no means as popular an investment among moneyed men as Secretary Boutwell anticipated. Yesterday the subscriptions to this loan amounted to but sixty-one thousand dollars. Capitalists let it alone very severely.

FLANKING THE FENIANS.—Queen Victoria, they say, has bought an estate in county Kildare, Ireland, and will probably live there a few weeks in each year, for the purpose of conciliating her loving Fenian subjects. But will they be thus conciliated? Did any schoolboy ever catch a cuckoo by putting salt on his tail? No; but in this case it may be done. Who knows?

"NAMELESS OUTRAGES" are mentioned as having recently occurred in Philadelphia, as well as in Chicago and Connecticut. What can be done to stop these awful offences against society and morality? Where are the Young Men's Christian Associations? But it would seem that where these associations flourish the most abundantly these outrages are the more frequently committed. What shall be done to close these floodgates of infamy?

THE WEAKLY TROMBONE has at last found an employment congenial to its tastes. Having since its earliest existence encouraged a violation of the most sacred domestic ties by its advocacy of free love, Fourierism and other social abominations, it has recently undertaken the task of general scavenger, by throwing up the offal of society, and thereby infusing a stench into the moral atmosphere that is offensive alike to decency and public virtue. Ghoul-like it steals at midnight into the houses of prostitution and other resorts of the vile and vicious, which its free love teachings have all along fostered, and with a gloat of demoniac satisfaction it shakes its horrid and revolting spoil into the faces of the community. There are enough sad occurrences in society which the faithful journalist sometimes finds it his painful duty to portray; but this voluntary seeking after putridity, this free will unroofing of the moral slums and cesspools of the metropolis, is a task which none but a taste for the vulgar and repulsive could stimulate or approve

The Management of Our National Finances as an Electioneering Issue.

It is evident that General Grant and the radical party expect to make a great deal of political capital in the next elections and Presidential contest out of the management of the national finances. The orators and newspapers of the party dwell particularly on this theme, and the frequent circulars issued by the Treasury Department are intended, no doubt, for electioneering bulletins. The Secretary of the Treasury has been the chief engineer in this political manœuvre, and has furnished the material for the financial plank which the radicals intend to put in their platform. He might have thought this would place him in a favorable position for the Presidential succession; but as General Grant has cut off all rivals in the party for the nomination in 1872 Mr. Boutwell must transfer whatever credit he claims for financial wisdom to the administration. Whether General Grant knows anything about national finance or not he is the big chief that must appropriate the honor, if any honor there be, just as the Queen of England or any other monarch is landed for the acts of the Cabinet. Congress, it is true, has not followed entirely the policy or recommendations of the Secretary and President; but whatever supposed good has been done by one or the other must be credited to the administration and the party, while to individuals or accidents must be attributed any mistakes.

The principal topic which the administration orators and press dwell upon is the reduction of the principal of the national debt and saving of interest thereon during the two years General Grant has occupied the Presidential chair. This, in fact, is the main thing they rely upon for popularity. True, they say something about reducing taxation, but their claim for that, when scrutinized, will not appear to have much foundation. The reduction of the debt to the amount of two hundred millions in two years is something to boast of if accomplished through the wisdom and good management of the government. Nor are we disposed to detract from whatever merit is due to the administration. And here it is only fair to say that we believe the revenue has been better collected than during the former administration. Still it must not be forgotten that Mr. Johnson was the President of the republican party, at least until he and the party quarrelled with each other, and that the republicans all along had unlimited power in Congress over the offices and the politics of the country. While we offer no apology for the loss of revenue through the lax administration of Mr. Johnson, we cannot ignore the fact that a great deal of that loss was caused by the obstructions thrown in the way of his government and the bitter hostility manifested to it by a radical Congress and the very party that elected him. The whole evil sprung from the radical party. The democrats had neither power nor responsibility.

But to return to the claim of the administration and its partisans that the national finances have been managed wisely and for the best interests of the country since General Grant came into power, let us see whether this is well founded or not. Well, then, of the two hundred millions and more of the debt paid little over the interest on one hundred millions has ceased. About three-ninths of the sum should be *credited to the sinking* fund, where the interest is increased from simple to compound, and about one-ninth goes to pay premium on bonds purchased. Though the people hereafter will feel the benefit, we of the present day only get the benefit of the liquidation of that portion of the debt on which interest ceases. Then, where does this money come from to enable the Treasury Department to pay a hundred millions a year of the debt? Mr. Boutwell is not a magician. He cannot call this vast sum from the bowels of the earth. It comes from the pockets of an over-burdened people. It is wrung unnecessarily from the industry of the country. The present generation, which has borne the affliction's weight and an enormous expenditure in the most exhausting war of modern times, is called upon to bear continued and unnecessary burdens simply to enable the Secretary of the Treasury, the President and party in power to boast of paying a large amount of debt. To come down to the naked truth, that is why the people have been taxed about four hundred millions a year when three hundred millions or less would have been sufficient to cover the current expenses of government, the interest on the debt and an ample surplus for the sinking fund or liquidation of the debt. In fact, the revenue of the government ought not to exceed a hundred and fifty or a hundred and sixty millions.

There are, however, other reasons why Mr. Boutwell and the party in power wish to keep up an enormous income. They are, for the most part, protectionists of the Massachusetts school, and by maintaining a vast revenue they afford protection to the manufacturers. Under the plea of necessity for revenue they are enabled to tax foreign articles of general consumption, which raises the price of home manufactures accordingly, without pretending to give protection. It is an insidious way of carrying out the protectionist doctrine and of blinding the people. Besides, a vast surplus fund in the hands of the government gives power to the administration. There are a hundred ways in which the money can be used indirectly or in a covert manner to promote political objects. It opens the door to jobs and corruption in favor of partisans. Then, in raising such a vast revenue, the necessity is created for a host of office-holders. The President can thus reward his supporters. These and other considerations naturally lead the administration and its party to keep up taxation and as large a revenue as possible.

The taxes that have been taken off are comparatively a bagatelle. Hardly any one feels the change. The revenue still reaches, through the growth of the country and other causes, war figures. But some of the leaders of the party in Congress have promised a reduction of taxation. Mr. Sherman introduced a measure in the Senate just before the adjournment of Congress for that object, but he took care to do this too late for action till the next session. It is all promise. Can the people rely upon the promises of a party whose policy has been so extravagant and opposed to economy? Under the pressure of public opinion and necessity of doing something to win popularity on the eve of a Presidential contest the radicals might attempt to relieve the people of some of their burdens; but even in that case the public would hardly be deceived as to the motive. By the fruits and not by promises must the party in power be judged. To take a hundred millions or a hundred and fifty millions a year unnecessarily from the industry of the country, as the government is now doing, is a loss of many times that amount to production and the well-being of the people. In their financial policy, at least, the administration and radical party have been weighed in the balance and are found wanting.

The Latest from Paris and Versailles—Progress of the War.

Our latest despatches from Paris and Versailles are of yesterday's date. Hostilities were being carried on with vigor, and the fighting was severe, but little progress is apparent on either side. The Communists were driven from an important position in the village of Montrouge, which was afterwards occupied by the government troops in force. The Maillot Gate and the Arc de Triomphe were again bombarded on the 27th by the batteries at Courbevoie. The Freemasons propose to plant their banners on the ramparts of Paris, and if fired upon by the Versaillists they will then take part in the defence of the city. The *Mot d'Ordre* alleges that the city of Toulouse is in a state of insurrection; but the report is doubted. The advance works of Fort d'Issy are reported to have been taken by the government forces.

M. Thiers, in a speech to the Assembly on the 27th, said that the situation was painful, but that it was consoling to know that the *dénouement* was near. He concluded by announcing that the insurgents are isolated, and that all France is with the government. In a fight at Bruyère de Sevres the Communists were defeated and some of their officers captured. The insurgent forces, by mistake, attacked and captured a German battery. Its restitution has been demanded. A Paris despatch makes everything appear progressive for the reds. It says that the Communists, in a reconnoissance towards Bagneux, on the south of Paris, met and drove the government troops before them; that the government forces were repulsed in three attacks upon the railroad station at Clamarte, and that in every operation the insurgents were successful, holding all their positions. General Dombrowski has turned up once more, and reports favorably on the operations of his command. Three new government batteries were to open yesterday, but our correspondent was not allowed to give their locality. Over two thousand persons left Paris on Wednesday last. Marshal MacMahon has his headquarters at Château Begon. The sailors have abandoned the guns of Fort d'Issy, as it has become untenable. The Paris civilians are forced to fight. Fifty men and boys who were hanging about the Northern station were surrounded and pressed into the service.

The language of Mr. Thiers in his speech to the Assembly, in which he asserts boldly that although the situation is painful still the *dénouement* is close at hand is significant. This assertion we regard as the best indication of the strength of the government, and of its ability to crush the rebellion when the proper moment arrives to act with all its force. The fighting, *although severe*, does not appear to be general. Positions that are necessary to complete the lines of the investing army are attacked and carried and the actions are fierce, and sometimes the government troops meet with a temporary reverse. The grand affair is yet to come off, and it is only delayed now, we suppose, in order to afford time to arrange the attack in a manner to render it irresistible. The bombardment, which is part of the bloody and destructive programme, continues without a lull and is doing great damage. In all the operations we can see that determination to conquer and not to compromise is the plan of the Thiers government. This, as we have often asserted, is its only plan—its only hope in the future. However much we may long for peace and desire to see France once more tranquil and prosperous, we would not have the government forces meet a reverse or the government show signs of being willing to make terms except those of unconditional surrender.

The Friction and Match Question in England.

Mr. Gladstone and his able Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, have been defeated and compelled to yield on the match tax. Public opinion in Great Britain has, in this particular case, been short, sharp and decisive. The reason is not difficult to find. Mr. Disraeli and his whole following have been angry with Mr. Gladstone for abolishing the right of purchase in the army. But the government measure was so popular that in the House of Commons, at least, the opposition gave up the fight. The match tax divided the liberals in the House, as well as raised a storm outside; and the Asiatic leader of the tory gentry of England found his opportunity. The withdrawal of the match tax is, no matter what the reason, a Disraeli triumph. By the great mass of the people he will be credited with the honor and glory. Mr. Gladstone must take care. A few more trips of this kind and the Queen will find it necessary to send for the Right Honorable Benjamin. After all, there is a little of the *ad captandum vulgus* even in the British Parliament. In these times, when the mob in all lands is becoming so irresistible, it cannot be called a good sign.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S administration of the finances is, in some instances, questionable. The report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury shows that, notwithstanding the internal revenue in 1865–6 yielded $89,565,000 more than in 1869–70, the cost of collection in the latter year was $211,853 more than in the former term. Financiering which requires increased expenses to collect a diminished revenue is not calculated to speedily extinguish the public debt or to relieve the people from the oppressive taxation now imposed upon them.

NEW ENGLAND JUSTICE is eminently tender-hearted. Joel Perkins, the Litchfield beast, who debauched his own daughters and killed their offspring, was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree, and will be sentenced to the State Prison for life. In a less sentimental community than the Connecticut Litchfield Perkins' horrid crimes would have led him to the gallows.

The Great Democratic Difficulty.

The great difficulty which faces the democracy of the nation is that of harmonizing the Northern and Southern wings of the party on the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Leading Southern democratic journals keep up the cry that upon these issues their Northern brethren must face the music. The Mobile *Register*, for example, says that while the thirteenth amendment (which abolished and prohibited slavery) is all right, the reconstruction amendments—the fourteenth, declaring all persons born or naturalized in the United States, citizens thereof, and entitled to equal civil rights, and repudiating the rebel war debt, and declaring sacred the Union war debt, and the fifteenth amendment, establishing negro suffrage—stand upon another footing. The Southern democracy do not and will not recognize them; but what do the Southern democracy demand? "Nothing more," says our Mobile democratic contemporary, "than the national democracy has already conceded in the New York Convention of 1868, when, in its platform, it declared these reconstruction measures 'unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void.'" This is all; but this they do and will demand.

Here, then, is the great democratic difficulty; and from General Grant's course on the Ku Klux question it is evident that he intends to force the fight upon these two amendments, so obnoxious to the democracy of the South and never recognized by the democracy of the North. A late interviewer says that Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the "so-called Confederate States," pronounces the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments "gross usurpations of power, passed by force and fraud." But a Northern democratic organ, the New York *World*, proposes a democratic compromise upon this difficulty, viz.:—That the democracy of the nation consent to the recognition of these amendments until we have a judgment upon them from the Supreme Court. Now if these amendments can be carried into the Supreme Court we can understand how they can be there upset when the opportunity offers by the simple process of reconstructing the Court itself. How is this?

In the constitution the methods of adopting amendments thereto are laid down, but the method of the proclamation of the ratification is left to Congress. So by the law of 1818 on the subject the Secretary of State is empowered to make the proclamation, and under this law the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have been declared ratified and "valid, to all intents and purposes," as parts of the constitution. The thing is fixed by the voucher of the Secretary of State; and to the Supreme Court, as to the rest of us, it is the "supreme law of the land." Like the recognition of a State, these amendments are beyond the reach of the Supreme Court. If the question of the creation of the new State of West Virginia had been within the jurisdiction of the Court, it is morally certain that the processes by which that State was created would have been declared irregular and void; but Chief Justice Taney had declared in the Rhode Island Dorr case the authority of Congress in the matter complete and conclusive. Equally so is the voucher of the Secretary of State, whose intelligence and good faith are not questioned touching the ratification of a constitutional amendment. It can, after his proclamation, be upset only by another amendment, adopted in a regular way.

The Supreme Court dodge, then, proposed as a compromise to the Southern democracy, will not do. The Northern democracy must persuade their Southern brethren to acquiesce in the amendments in question, or go over to them in the repudiation of said amendments, or prepare for a sectional split upon them. It is clear that General Grant intends to force the fight upon this subject. It is equally clear that if the Southern democracy will only consent to fixed facts he may be flanked in 1872; but will those leading Southern fire-eaters consent? That is the question, and there is the difficulty.

Italian Opera at Last.

At last the curtain of mystery which has so long veiled the future of Mlle. Nilsson in this country is lifted, and we are enabled to catch a glimpse of the coming season when the Swedish nightingale will for the first time illumine the American stage with those operatic impersonations which a season or two past set London and Paris in a state of ecstacy. An arrangement has been effected at last with the directors of the Academy of Music. The terms are:—Ten weeks of opera in the fall, rent free, and the expenses of scenery and appointments are to be equally shared between the nightingale's manager and the powers that be at Irving place. The stockholders still cling to their free seats; but in the concession they have made we see a gleam of hope for the future—an entering wedge into their armor of exclusiveness and a complete triumph for the public and art. There is now every reason to expect that the obstacles in the path of the permanent establishment of Italian opera in this city will be entirely removed. If the management will not fall into the mistake that one *prima donna* makes a company, and will present each opera with an irreproachable cast, satisfactory chorus and orchestra, and scenery and appointments to correspond, the success of the enterprise is already assured. There are excellent materials in the quartet of artists consisting of Mlle. Nilsson, Miss Cary, Brignoli and Verger, and it is only necessary to have the rest of the company of proportionate merit. The metropolitan public will guarantee by their liberality whatever outlay the management may make to secure completeness in the presentation of each opera. Several important engagements will likely be made this summer with home and foreign talent with a view toward this completeness, and we trust also that the services of the chorus, which has so long disgraced the Academy of Music, and of the orchestra, which the Musical Union controls, will be dispensed with, to make room for fresh voices and tractable instrumentalists. Meanwhile the fair *Diva*, for whom all these arrangements are being made, will seek during the summer to make herself more intimately acquainted with the country in which she has met her warmest friends and with which she is so delighted.

George T. Downing on the Radical Party—A Bivalvular Boomerang.

A prophetic sharpening of oyster knives and clattering of stew pans come to us from Washington. Strangely portentous sounds are those we hear issuing from the great polyglot camp of the republican party. The elements are out of harmony, the machinery out of joint, and there is a rasping and a creaking and a croaking that bode bad weather ahead for the radical rowboat. In another column we give a long blast from the lusty trombone of George T. Downing, the great oysterman of Washington and Newport, whose skill in combining the stew political with the stew bivalvular has never been excelled in any age or clime.

Andrew Johnson a few years ago set up for being the colored man's Moses, and bewildered every darky in the South with his figures of fancy about leading him to t'other side of Jordan, to a land flowing with milk and molasses. It was a weak invention. It was a bubble that George T. Downing pricked with the point of his oyster knife; and for the wondrous penetration then shown and since sustained on every great crisis and occasion George has been awarded the champion belt, and no other Moses is now recognized by the colored race. True, Fred Douglass played Moses for a while, but played it badly. Had he been brought up, like George, in the atmosphere of Fulton Market, in the busy mart of men, where humanity is catered for, classified and codified, and where opening oysters is a step to opening a path to fame and fortune, he might have gleaned the experience necessary to be at once a useful and an elegant Moses. George graduated at the best school on the Continent, and now he has come to look upon the world as his oyster, which he can at any time open, lay on the half shell, and toss off as comfortably as if it were a Shrewsbury or a Cherrystone. There is a philosophy in this business which George himself could well and amply explain, spoon in hand, over a simmering saucepan of stews. As we said before—and it can't be too well understood—George is now the *bona fide* Moses, and has a right to be. As such his utterances on any subject concerning the tribes under his charge have a weight and a significance that cannot be questioned. Figuratively he has gone up the mountain or to the top of the Capitol, and with a metaphorical forty-foot telescope swept the political horizon. He reports that things are not as they ought to be. We refrain from infringing on the copyright of his rhetoric, but he declares substantially and emphatically that the republican party is not treating the negro as a man and a brother. This is his entire complaint crystallized in a line, and if the republican party continue this treatment George very broadly hints that "the man and a brother" will seek for sympathy and relationship among the democracy. Nobody can contradict the fact that the republican party has treated the negro shamefully. After emancipating him, giving him the bootless ballot and a few offices not worth noticing, there they leave him—there they drop him, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "like a hot potato." Was it for this the colored troops fought nobly, for this they moved forward to the polls like the Macedonian Phalanx, and for this they bear with the temper-trying tricks of the Ku Klux at the South?

"It is painfully evident," says George, "that there is a lack of due respect for colored men on the part of the republican party." Of course there is, and George is in a position to know it. Beneath the floor where the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were started on their troublesome journey George keeps his restaurant. From the leonine Stevens to the assinine Mullins all have partaken of his hospitality at the regular rates. He has had the fullest opportunities of measuring the degree of respect which the radical consumers of his oysters show to the colored man. They are willing to take his oysters on a perfect equality, but do they take the negroes on a similar basis? Not a bit of it. Up stairs they talk and talk till words grow exhausted in favor of the "great principle" of equality in all things; but when they go down to dine which of them has the courage to put his theory in practice and say, "Come, George, take a seat and try a dozen on the half shell;" or "How d'ye do, Mr. Downing? Had your dinner? Join us in a clam chowder;" or "Call up and see us, Mr. Downing. Mrs. Jones will be so glad. Bring your family and make yourself at home?" Oh! no. You hear nothing of this kind in the radical restaurant, and George knows it.

But this is a trifling complaint compared to the general conduct in political affairs of the republican party towards the black man. "I feel called on," says George, "to declare that a majority of those known as republicans in their example practically illustrate Judge Taney's declaration that 'black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect.'" Just so. The black man has exchanged personal for political bondage, to escape from which George, as the new Moses, looks wistfully across the lines to the democratic camp. He quotes Fernando Wood, and thinks he sees in the luminous speech of that gilt-edged statesman a gleam of hope that the democratic heart is melting in sympathy for the Ethiopic tribes, that positions are reversed, and the scalding tears that furrowed republican cheeks in the years gone by, when Uncle Tom and Uncle Bob wore the visible shackles of slavery, are now transferred to democratic eyes, which are red with weeping over the sad condition of the sable serfs of radicalism.

At the tail end of his letter George, in a tone of solemnity that ought to make reckless republican leaders shake in their shoes, exclaims, as he mentally likens the party to a ship at sea, "Let it sail close; let no party go between it and the moral winds which waft to the nation's haven of peace, prosperity and honor." George is something of a nautical man. His long residence at Newport has taught him some seafaring wrinkles that are good to know in the calm or in the gale; and of course when he reflects upon the matter he can have no objection to the democratic craft taking the wind of the republican lugger when the moral Eolus of which he speaks is bound to waft it to a "haven of peace, prosperity and honor." On the whole we anticipate this boomerang will strike in the right quarter, and that the radical party will be brought to a proper sense of the respect, attention and gratitude which they owe the colored man.

The Emperor William and the Pope—Progress of the Catholic Movement in Germany.

The world-wide movement which is being made by the Roman Catholic congregations in defence of the Pontifical independence and temporalities of the Pope finds a very zealous support and firm expression in North Germany. The Catholic subjects of the Emperor William have requested his Majesty, through a deputation which had audience of him in Berlin, "to intervene to prevent the continued occupation of Rome by the Italian government." His Majesty is exceedingly cautious in his treatment of this very delicate subject. Our telegram from the Prussian capital goes to show that he received the deputation with his usual affability and condescension. Various rumors were afloat in the city as to the exact terms of his reply. It was asserted, on the one hand, that the Emperor promised to "take some action" in the premises; and again it was said that his words "did not commit his government to any positive line of action." That the German ruler fully appreciates the vast importance of the great Church question is patent. He sees that the "glory has departed" from France. He knows equally that the Roman Catholic Church has always had a powerful lay defender. He has read how popes have been already restored to Rome by German monarchs, and how German troops have held the Holy City in defence of the tiara in days gone by. To wield the sword of Peter and sit on the throne of Charlemagne would constitute a glorious epoch in the history of any nation, particularly if realized at a moment when the succession of a Teuton cleric to the Pontificate itself may be, perhaps, apparent in the distance. Emperor William and Prince Bismarck have treated the Italo-Papal question with great diplomatic care and much liberality of expression from the very beginning, as will be seen from the official Prussian correspondence which we have specially attached to our news telegram from Germany.

The Mexico of To-Day.

From the information received from Mexico by the last three or four steamers it is evident that that country is again on the eve of another bloody and exhausting revolution—exhausting, if such a word be admissible when treating of a people without proper social and political organization, without a treasury and without most of the moral elements which are indispensable to the existence of a healthy and prosperous government. The three principal candidates for the Presidency—Messrs. Juarez, Lerdo and Diaz—to a considerable extent represent different social grades. Mr. Juarez has his circle of admirers, among whom are a great portion of the office-holders of to-day, including those of the army. Such of the latter as have been hesitating as to where to cast their weight have been compelled, as a general thing, to support Mr. Juarez by the recent bills introduced into the Mexican Congress to restrict the voting privileges of the army. Mr. Juarez has considerable strength, not only in the liberal party, but also in the conservative and Church element of the population.

Mr. Lerdo, it appears, has failed to call around him the old supporters of the empire and of the Church, who profess to have more confidence in Mr. Juarez, but the personal and political friends of Mr. Lerdo are evidently numerous and powerful; they pertain to the liberal and moneyed ranks; are good wire-pullers, and know where to use their funds in the coming election. His partisans, evidently believing it would be a stroke of policy in obtaining votes for their candidate, have been recently attacking the government of President Juarez in various directions, and especially accusing it of making fatal land contracts with American companies and even of actually contemplating the absolute sale of Lower California, and perhaps Sonora and Chihuahua, to the United States. This bait finds its takers, and many fish have been thereby added to Mr. Lerdo's piscatory string. As will be remembered, the "Free Zone" element in the country identifies itself with Mr. Lerdo, whose greatest friend is Mr. Emelio Vilasco, of Tamaulipas, who was the special champion of the "Free Zone." Porfirio Diaz is emphatically the candidate of the officers who have been eliminated from the liberal army since the fall of Maximilian and of a greater portion of the lower class in life. He is evidently a good soldier and an honest man, but his opponents say he lacks experience in governmental affairs, and that he would, if elected, inevitably be surrounded by applicants for office less fitting than such as would be named by either Juarez or Lerdo.

The friends of Messrs. Lerdo and Diaz in Congress recently united and called an extra session of that body in order to pass certain bills intended to throw Mr. Juarez out of the contest, leaving thus only two Kilkenny cats to devour each other. They claim that Juarez's fourteen years of Presidential service should satisfy him, and that he should retire from the field, lest he be further accused of attempting to establish himself as dictator.

From advices we learn that the contest has been a violent and resultless one so far, that there has been a Congressional knockdown, and that profiting by the illustrious example set our Mexican neighbors in Indiana and Arkansas, when voting on vital questions has been forced, the minority have fled from the hall in sufficient numbers to occasion a want of a quorum. Fines and punishments have been threatened to the delinquents; but the shout of "God and Liberty" has been thus far successfully raised. We see that the opposition press of Mexico desires Mr. Juarez to inform the nation what is meant by a recent resolution presented to the United States Congress, inquiring as to whether the United States wants Lower California. Is not Mexico satisfied with her tri-monthly or semi-annual revolutions, or is she going to declare war? The Mexican press is pointing the nation to the approaching demon of civil war, armed with the sword and the firebrand.

UNLIKE THE HEATHEN CHINEE the Japs continue to make remarkable advances in civilization. Last evening Governor Ito and the Japanese Assistant Minister of Finance gave a dinner to several members of the Cabinet which was in no manner inferior to similar entertainments given in Washington this season. Governor Ito is a man of discernment. He sees the powerful influence of dining and wining diplomacy, and that American statesmen are quite as readily affected by appeals

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to their appetite as to their reason. In this new system of negotiating national affairs no doubt the Orientals are quite as expert as the more experienced secretaries at Washington, and fully equal to any emergency that may arise.

The Latest Street Car Outrage.

The brutal and unprovoked assault on the person of Mr. Avery D. Putnam on one of our city railroad cars on last Wednesday night serves to illustrate forcibly the increasing boldness of the rowdy classes in this city. The outrage referred to, which was murderous in intent and bloody in execution, excites a well-grounded fear in the mind of every honest citizen. The argument that people may avoid trouble with ruffians of the character of this Foster, by shunning their haunts and keeping aloof from their associations, will not hold good in every instance. Take, for instance, this latest outrage. Here was a respectable citizen, accompanied by two ladies, travelling in one of our city railroad cars. A drunken rascal, with lust and murder lurking in his heart, gets into the same car with the unfortunate gentleman who now lies at death's door. He insults one of the ladies, and because the gentleman mildly remonstrates with him he determines on revenge. Waiting until his victim is about to leave the car he prepares to carry out his revengeful intention. Accordingly, when Mr. Putnam steps from the car he is felled to the ground by the blow of an iron hook, which the would-be murderer obtained, it is said, from the driver. This, in brief, is the whole story, the full particulars of which the readers of the HERALD have already been made acquainted with. A more unwarranted and bloody outrage it would be difficult to conceive. No offence given, not even an angry word escaped from the lips of the nearly murdered man, and yet, for venturing mildly to remonstrate with a ruffian who was insulting to a lady, a respectable citizen nearly lost his life. We cannot regard this act but with horror. It was the boast one time of the New Yorker that a lady could travel unprotected through our city without fear of insult; it was also a boast that if an unprotected female chanced to be insulted no New Yorker would sit by and tamely witness it; but we are afraid that time has passed away, and the fear which the roughs have instilled into the minds of respectable men is exercising an unwholesome influence. Interfere with one of these fellows and it is almost at the cost of your life. Armed with either a knife, revolver or slungshot, or possibly all three, these fellows prowl through the streets, travel on the street cars, lounge round the barrooms, loaf at the hotels, and are, in fact, to be met with everywhere and at all times of the day and night. They are ever ready to obey the evil instincts which they cherish and which many of them are unable to restrain. The majority of these rascals are known to the police and to the car conductors. The latter are in dread of them, for these fellows travel in groups and can awe a conductor into quietness should he dare to interfere with them. Those who travel on the street cars at late hours of the night often come in contact with the very same class of men as he who nearly murdered Mr. Putnam on last Wednesday night. The just and severe punishments which of late have been meted out to evil-doers in our criminal courts have evidently little or no effect on them. They run on in their mad career of guilt until the gibbet is the end of some, the bullet from the pistol of a companion in crime the doom of others, while a number of others escape altogether their due deserts and still continue to disturb the peace of society by acts as murderous as the one we have just cited. In order to prevent a recurrence of these outrages, which of late have been numerous, we suggest that the police authorities co-operate with the railroad companies in the establishment of some plan by which a policeman may be summoned to the immediate assistance of the conductors in case of need. Strengthen the conductors by assuring them of the assistance of the police, and there will be fewer of these dreadful occurrences. And for the cowardly ruffian who assaulted Mr. Putnam, let justice, full and ample, be meted out to him to serve as warning to the hundreds of others who parade our streets and hold the lives of their fellow man of small account when they interfere, no matter how remotely, with them and the gratification of their lusts.

The London "Examiner" and the London "Times."

The London *Examiner* of April 15 has a lengthy and not wholly complimentary article on the London *Times*. The article is headed, "The Decline of the *Times*." Some facts and not a little sentiment, in the course of the article, find expression. The *Times* is always proud and sometimes slow. It does not like bogus despatches, and is therefore occasionally beat by the *Telegraph* and the *Daily News* and a paper called the *Echo*. Wisely, we think, the *Times*, which knows what it wants to do, never goes back upon itself. What is said of the *Times* has so often been said of the NEW YORK HERALD that we have no difficulty in understanding the motive of the attack. The HERALD has often been dying; but to-day, in spite of its long standing consumption, it has no rival among the healthy journals on the American Continent. What the HERALD has for many years been to the United States the *Times* has for over half a century been to Great Britain, and, indeed, to the whole of Europe. To be attacked is the privilege of the great. To snarl is the privilege of the small. The London *Times* will, we think, survive the mild attack of the *Examiner*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Harper & Brothers:—"Heat," by Jacob Abbott. This is the first of a series of volumes in which it is designed to present to youthful minds the principles of science in a manner simple, clear and entertaining.

From Charles Scribner & Co.:—An address on "Calvinism," delivered by James A. Froude, M. A., the historian, before the students of the University of St. Andrew, Aberdeen.

From Lee, Shepard & Dillingham:—"Public and Parlor Readings," being a collection, by Lewis B. Monroe, of humorous prose and poetry selections for the use of literary clubs and for social entertainment.

From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia:—"Sabbath School Manual." By N. C. Brooks, LL.D., President of the Baltimore Female College.

From the Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge:—"Hopeful Words for the Sick and Suffering."

From Roberts Brothers:—"Old and New Monthly."

DOOMED PARIS.

Herald Special Reports from the French Capital.

Violent Bombardment of the Insurgent Forts.

ISSY ALMOST UNTENABLE.

A Desperate Engagement in the Streets of Neuilly.

BARRICADES TAKEN AND RETAKEN.

The Versailles Troops Charged With Shooting Prisoners.

Heavy Losses of the Insurgent Forces.

The Communists Pressing Men Into Service.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD's special correspondent at Paris sends the following despatches relative to the progress of operations against that city:—

PARIS, April 27—Evening.

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH RAILWAYS.

General Cluseret has issued orders directing the National Guards not to interfere with the railways.

PROCUREUR OF THE COMMUNE.

Raoul Rigault has been nominated for the office of Procureur of the Commune.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS D'ISSY AND MONTROUGE.

From six o'clock last evening Fort d'Issy has been bombarded with extreme violence; also Fort Montrouge. A complete hail of projectiles has been poured upon them. Fort Vanvres has been seriously damaged also.

DETERMINATION OF THE NATIONALS.

The National Guards have expressed the determination rather than surrender or be driven out of the forts they will blow them up.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Yesterday, in a reconnoissance by the 185th battalion from the barricades towards Villejuif, forty of the Communists were surrounded by the Versailles cavalry and retreated. Four of them were captured and immediately shot. One, however, who was not killed, managed to regain the lines of the insurgents in a dying condition. He was taken to the Bicêtre Hospital.

SECRET SITTING OF THE COMMUNE.

Yesterday a secret sitting of the Commune was held, at which it was insisted that reprisals should be made, and that hostages should be shot. Among them the Archbishop D'Arboy was named. The proposal was overruled.

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

A commission of inquiry was sent to Villejuif yesterday, but for what purpose is not stated.

BARRICADES TAKEN AND RETAKEN.

The Versaillists yesterday carried the barricades on the Rue Perronet by storm and in the most gallant manner, but the position was found to be entirely untenable, and they were retaken by the Nationals after desperate fighting.

MACMAHON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Marshal MacMahon's headquarters are now at the Château Beçon.

GOVERNOR OF THE INVALIDES ARRESTED.

The Governor of the Invalides was arrested yesterday.

CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment of Fort d'Issy has continued all day with the greatest violence and with severe effect.

THE GUNS ABANDONED.

The sailors, who have garrisoned Fort d'Issy, have abandoned the guns of that work, for the storm of shot and shell that has been poured into it renders it impossible for them to remain at their posts. The fort has been so badly damaged as to be hardly tenable.

HEAVY LOSSES.

The losses of the insurgents have been very heavy. In order to give an idea I may say that in the Hospital Neiker, in the Rue Sevres, which contains five hundred and forty-five beds, every one is filled with a wounded man. The other hospitals are in a similar condition.

CIVILIANS FORCED TO FIGHT.

All the civilians are now being forced to fight; also those soldiers who have been wounded in the war but not seriously disabled.

TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

Some of the National Guards have dressed themselves as sailors in order to entice the loyal sailors to desert.

THE PRESS GANG AT WORK.

Fifty men and boys who had nothing better to do, and who were lounging about the Northern Railway station were yesterday surrounded by the guards, arrested, and pressed into the service to be unwilling food for powder.

Reconnoissance Toward Bagneux—Versailles Troops Repulsed—Cannonade on the West—Fighting at Neuilly—Condition of the Forts—A Peace Congress Proposed—A Serious Mistake.

PARIS, April 28, 1871.

The Communists have made a reconnoissance toward Bagneux, on the south of Paris, driving the Versailles forces before them.

REPULSE OF THE VERSAILLES TROOPS.

The Versaillists have made three attacks upon the railroad station at Clamart, and were repulsed on each occasion.

THE CANNONADE ON THE WEST.

The Clichy batteries have silenced the fire of the Versailles batteries at Asnières. Fort du Mont Valérien is firing actively to-day with ten heavy guns.

FIGHTING AT NEUILLY.

General Dombrowski reported that vigorous attacks have been made upon his advance posts, and the Eightieth battalion was forced to abandon a barricade in the Avenue Perronet (Neuilly); but the Ninety-fourth battalion drove back the enemy and recaptured the barricade. The General adds that we hold all our positions, the enemy has retired along the whole line and firing has ceased.

CONDITION OF THE FORTS.

In Fort Vanvres one piece of artillery has been dismounted and Fort Issy is crippled, but the Communists claim that they can hold both of those forts indefinitely.

A PEACE CONGRESS PROPOSED.

The Republican League of Paris urges the assemblage of a congress at Lyons or Grenable to frame an honorable arrangement for peace.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Advices from Paris say the Communists have, through mistake, attacked and captured a Prussian battery. Its restitution has been demanded.

A NEW PAPER.

A new journal, called the *Paix*, has appeared in Paris, but will probably soon be suppressed.

THE SICK MAN'S QUARTERS.

The Ottoman Embassy in Paris has been struck by two shells.

Bombardment of the Forts—Affairs on the West—Losses of the Commune—A Rumor from Toulouse—Plenty of Provisions—A Last Delay—The Freemasons to Fight for Paris.

PARIS, April 27—Evening.

The Communists have established batteries at the St. Ouen gate in Montmartre.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE FORTS.

The bombardment of the southern forts to-day was feebler than yesterday. The calibre of the Versailles guns is small. The fury of the combatants is increasing.

AFFAIRS ON THE WEST.

The Versailles batteries at Courbevoie yesterday bombarded the Maillot gate and the Arc de Triomphe. The Communists have established a battery on the road to Asnières for the purpose of bombarding Gennevillier, Colombes and Courbevoie.

LOSSES OF THE COMMUNE.

An official statement of the losses of the Communists, to Thursday, sums up 9,000 killed and wounded, besides 3,000 prisoners.

A RUMOR FROM TOULOUSE.

Mot d'Ordre of last evening alleges that the people of Toulouse have risen in insurrection, and that many of the streets are filled with barricades.

PLENTY OF PROVISIONS.

The Commune has forbidden all interference with traffic in merchandise and the management of the railways.

The commissariat is provisioned for a long period.

A LAST DELAY.

A last delay of forty-eight hours has been granted to persons between the ages of nineteen and forty to join their battalions in the National Guard. Neglect to do so will be punished by court martial.

THE FREEMASONS.

The Freemasons have informed the Commune that, having exhausted all means of conciliation at Versailles, they have resolved to plant their banners on the ramparts of Paris, and should they be struck will march against the Versaillists and appeal to their brother masons to join them.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Paris Commune has forbidden requisitions on the property of foreigners.

Rochefort Declares War on Church Property.

M. Henri de Rochefort has a manifesto in his journal, the *Mot d'Ordre*, on "The Church and Its Treasures," in reference to the recent requisitions at Notre Dame. He says that he not only does not disavow the support he has given to this spoliation, but if he knew of any other treasure belonging to the clergy he would indicate it to the Commune. "Our eternal belief," he says, "is that Jesus Christ having been born in a stable, the only treasure that Notre Dame ought to possess is a bundle of straw." As for the goods of the Church:—"We do not hesitate to declare them national property, for the single reason that they proceed from the generosity of those to whom the Church has promised Paradise, and the promise of imaginary returns made to obtain any property is qualified as swindling by every code. * * * 'Your purse or hell'—such is in the present day the only programme of the Catholic clergy, and, as the French nation no longer believes in hell, it is natural that in case of need it should take back the purse."

Minister Washburne and the Representative of the Helvetian Republic Try Their Hands at Mediation—Their Application to M. Thiers—General Sheridan Charged with the Negotiations.

The Paris *Mot d'Ordre* publishes, under the title o "A New Hope of Conciliation," the following article:—

M. Kern, Minister of the Helvetian republic, and Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister, who have given the national cause so many proofs of their personal sympathy during the last six months, are moved at the terrible civil war which desolates our country, and have applied to M. Thiers for the purpose of ascertaining whether he would accept, in the present crisis, which, apparently, can only add in the extermination of one of the belligerents, their official mediation on the basis of mutual concessions. M. Thiers is said to have replied that he would gratefully accept the offer of these two diplomatists; that the legal government only desired the cessation of the present state of affairs, and that for this end the Cabinet of Versailles is ready to accept any proposition tending to peace and compatible with the dignity of the National Assembly and the respect of laws. M. Kern and Mr. Washburne then asked M. Thiers to define what he meant by "the dignity of the National Assembly" and "respect of laws" in order to have a clear basis for negotiating with the Commune. The President of the executive declined to give any further explanations before conferring with his colleagues. He promised, however, to submit this question to the Council.

The same paper says that the mediators have, without awaiting the decision of the government, instructed General Sheridan, then in Paris, to take the first steps toward a negotiation with the Commune, and exclaims:—"May God inspire him! If he succeeds America will have largely acquitted the debt of gratitude which she contracted of France in the last century."

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles.

Insurgent Batteries Silenced by Fort Valerien.

THE OUTWORKS OF ISSY CAPTURED.

Defeat of the Communists at Les Bruyeres de Sevres.

LES MOULINICEAUX OCCUPIED.

Speech of M. Thiers in the Assembly.

THE END DRAWING NEAR.

Government Successes and Isolation of the Insurgents.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The special correspondent of the HERALD at Versailles forwards the following despatch from the seat of government, giving the latest news of the movements of the government forces and the proceedings of the Assembly:—

VERSAILLES, April 27—Evening.

Your correspondent left the outposts of the government troops at four o'clock last evening. At that time Fort Mont Valerien was pouring a heavy fire into the Point de Jour, completely silencing the National batteries.

NEW BATTERIES.

Three new and very heavy batteries have been erected by the Versaillists which will open upon the insurgent position, but I am not permitted to state the locality they are in. The fire from them must prove very effective and add much to the ruin that is now to be witnessed on every side.

THE EXODUS FROM PARIS.

Over two thousand of the inhabitants of Paris fled from the doomed city yesterday, reaching this place. They are delighted at being released from their bondage, and escaping from the horrors by which they were surrounded.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THIERS.

President Thiers is about issuing a proclamation detailing the movements of the troops and giving an account of the fighting that has taken place.

THE OUTWORKS OF FORT D'ISSY TAKEN.

I understand that the outworks of Fort d'Issy have been taken by the troops of the government. This indicates an early occupation of the main work.

Insurgents Defeated—Advanced Works of Issy Captured—An Important Position Occupied—The Financial Question.

VERSAILLES, April 28, 1871.

The Communists have been defeated at Les Bruyère de Sevres, and some of their officers captured.

ADVANCED WORKS OF ISSY CAPTURED.

It is rumored that the Versailles army has taken the advanced works at Fort Issy, that the barracks of the fort are entirely destroyed, and that there is a breach in the walls at least five yards square.

LES MOULINICEAUX OCCUPIED.

The Versaillists yesterday expelled the Communists from an important position in the village of Les Moulineaux and occupied it in considerable force.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

In the Assembly to-day M. Pouyer-Quertier, Minister of Finance, asked for a fresh credit to provide for the subsistence of the German troops, according to the preliminary terms of peace. He said all the engagements made with Germany should be scrupulously kept, and all sums due paid.

Speech from M. Thiers—The Situation Painful—Successes of the Government Troops—The End Near—What is Desired—The Insurgents Isolated.

VERSAILLES, April 27—Evening.

M. Thiers, in a speech to the Assembly to-day, tells the country that the situation is painful. French blood is still flowing, but it is consoling to know that the *dénouement* is near. All are doing their duty, especially the army, to which he alludes in terms of high eulogy. It is, said M. Thiers, commanded by a chevalier without fear and without reproach, who, completely unfettered in his actions, has now completed the investment of the works of Paris and commenced active operations.

Fort Issy has been silenced and Les Moulineaux captured. "We," continued the speaker, "are not the assailants. We are the defenders of law and order. We wish conciliation, but we also wish to save liberty from despotism and from unbridled license." After eloquently defending the republicanism of the Assembly M. Thiers concluded as follows:—"The insurgents are isolated, and all France is with the government and the Assembly in our efforts to combine unity with liberty."

Proposition to Shoot Archbishop D'Arboy.

BRUSSELS, April 28, 1871.

The *Etoile* publishes a report from Paris that four National Guards taken prisoners by Versailles having been shot, a proposal was made in the Commune to shoot the Archbishop of Paris in retaliation for the outrage, but it was relected.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

Roman Catholic Deputation to the Emperor William on the Crisis in Rome.

Imperial Prussian Relations Towards the Pontiff and Italy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, April 29, 1871.

The Roman Catholic movement which is in active progress on the Continent of Europe for the support of the temporal power and the assertion of the complete independence of the Pope in Rome is becoming quite interesting and of very direct importance to the lay governments.

The Catholics of Germany remain very zealous in their pursuit of the work, and are firm in the position which they first assumed on the subject.

I am enabled to report by cable telegram to the HERALD that a deputation of German Catholics have had an audience of the Emperor William, at which they "prayed his Majesty to intervene to prevent the occupation of Rome by the Italian government."

It has since been extensively circulated that the Emperor on that occasion promised to take some action in the premises, but the *Prussian Cross Gazette* "has been authorized" to contradict this report, and adds that the reply given the deputation did not commit the Prussian government to any positive line of action, and that no "promise of any kind was made by his Majesty."

Prince Bismarck's Definition of the Prussian Diplomacy.

The present movement of the Roman Catholics of Germany goes far to confirm an opinion which has been prevalent in Europe for a considerable time past—and which is entertained very generally just now in America—to the effect that the Court of the Holy See, as well as the members of the Sacred College, are exceedingly anxious to lean on imperial Germany for temporal support, and thus to transfer the honor, at least—if not the exact title—of an "eldest son of the Church" to the Emperor.

The subject matter of a Catholic appeal to the ruler of Germany, asking him to intervene in behalf of the Pope, is not exactly new. During the month of October, 1870, his Holiness addressed, through the Prussian Ambassador in Rome, Count Von Arnim, an inquiry to the Prussian authorities at Versailles, asking whether the government of his Majesty, in case the Pope should leave Rome, would advocate at Florence that this should be done with full honors. The telegram reads as follows:—

ROME, Oct. 7, 1870.

THE AMBASSADOR TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE CONFEDERATION, at Versailles:—

The Cardinal Secretary of State inquires whether the Pope, in case he should desire to leave Rome, can reckon upon the support of his Majesty the King as to permission to depart unhindered in a fitting manner. It seems that the idea of departure gains more consistency because the evacuation of the Quirinal has been demanded by the Italian military authorities; also the apartment of the Pope and the archives are sealed up, and two Cardinals living in a Papal palace have received orders to leave within twenty-four hours to make room for General La Marmora. Besides which a military domiciliary visit has been paid to a nunnery on the pretext of searching for Zouaves. COUNT ARNIM.

The intention of the Pope to leave Rome was, from causes connected with the attitude of his Holiness and the traditions of the Papal See, unexpected by the Prussian government. In the meantime it did not hesitate at once to intervene with the Italian government in conformity with the wishes of the Pope, and to communicate the fact of this having been done to the Roman government in the contingency that the intention should be carried out.

The following is the text of the telegram:—

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8, 1870.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE CONFEDERATION TO COUNT ARNIM, AMBASSADOR IN ROME:—

The first sentence of your telegram of yesterday I answer, in conformity with the commands of his Majesty, in the affirmative. A telegram, intervening as requested, goes to Florence simultaneously with this message. V. BISMARCK.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE CONFEDERATION TO THE AMBASSADOR, COUNT BRASSIER, at Florence:—

Cardinal Antonelli has asked our Ambassador if the Pope, in case he should desire to leave Rome, could reckon upon the support of his Majesty that he should be allowed to leave unhindered and in a fitting manner.

His Majesty has ordered me to announce this question in the affirmative. His Majesty is convinced that the freedom and dignity of the Pope will be respected by the Italian government under all circumstances, even if the Pope, contrary to all expectations, should design to transfer his place of residence. His Majesty charges your Excellency to express this hope. His Majesty does not consider the North German Confederation called upon to interfere unasked in the political affairs of other countries, yet he still considers it as a duty owing to the North German Catholics to take part in maintaining the dignity and independence of the Head of the Catholic Church. V. BISMARCK.

To this telegram a reply was received from the Italian government to the effect that there could be no doubt of its intention to maintain the dignity and independence of the Pope.

GERMANY.

The Harbor of Kiel Open—Hopes of Intending Emigrants.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 28, 1871.

The harbor of Kiel is completely free from ice and officially reported as being again open for navigation after the winter's blockade.

The hopes of the parties interested in the emigrant trade to America are very cheery in consequence.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli's Assault on the Gladstone Budget—The Debate Postponed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 28, 1871.

The Parliamentary debate of the exchequer revenue provisions of the Gladstone budget becomes more animated and interesting after each successive adjournment.

Subsequent to the transmission of the HERALD cable report of the proceedings which took place in the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli rose in his place, and, notwithstanding the fiscal concessions of the government, made an unsparing attack on the entire budget.

He said that the government, "in frantically abandoning its other proposal to save the tax of sixpence on incomes, had abandoned its dependence on indirect taxation. While he deprecated further imposts on agriculture, he equally deplored leaving the Treasury deficiency to increase year by year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1869, erred in giving up indirect taxes, and he now sought to replace them by additions to direct taxation."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lowe), defended the reconstructed budget, and accepted a motion for a postponement of its consideration to Monday next.

The English Turf—The Winner of the One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket.

LONDON, April 28, 1871.

The winner of the One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket is Hannah, not Haunch, by King Tom, as transmitted by cable report after the race.

IRELAND.

Habeas Corpus Suspension—Crime and Outrage and the Consequences.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 28, 1871.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland reports to the Home Office to-day that he has found it necessary to issue a viceregal proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in one district of the county of Westmeath.

His Excellency justifies his action by citing the authority which was conferred on him under the recent act of Parliament, passed for the summary suppression of crime and outrage in the island, and also transmits copies of memorials which he received from the Westmeath magistrates and other persons of property residing in the district, appealing to the Executive for protection.

A government commission has been sitting in Dublin for some time past, engaged in conducting a special investigation of the many causes which conduce to the existence of such an alarming state of society as that which just now presents in Westmeath.

Personal Intelligence.

Clark Mills, the sculptor, of Washington, is stopping at the Astor House.

United States Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.

General R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey, is a guest at the St. James.

Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

Thomas A. Scott, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue.

Edward Hutchinson, of England, is remaining at the Everett House.

Thomas A. Jenckes, of Providence, R. I.—he who, as a result of his strivings while in Congress after a perfect "civil service," was unevilly served by his constituency with retirement from their service—is stopping at the Grand Central.

General James M. Scoville, of New Jersey, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas.

Colonel C. S. Whitmore, of New Zealand, is a guest at the Astor House.

Majors G. M. Brayton and W. S. Worth are at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel J. S. Newbold, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Governor Thomas Carney, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.

Juan Martinez and wife, of London, have apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, is stopping at the Astor House.

Baltazzi Effendi, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey, left the Albemarle Hotel for Washington yesterday. He will to-day attend the Presidential dinner, and, it is believed, then present the beautiful carpet woven at the order of the Sultan and designed by him for the adornment of the White House.

A—A—A—A.—

Read the reasons why
"WOODWORTH'S NILSSON BOUQUET,"
Now but a short time before the public has met with its Unequalled Success and Popularity.

Because
It is a Bouquet or combination of the essential oils of six of the most Fragrant and Delicious Flowers of the tropics.

Because
It is distilled and compounded by a French chemist of undoubted education and acknowledged ability.

Because
It is made to the same chemical strength and weight that a few of the imported extracts represent, but exceeding the majority of them. And Further,

It is now acknowledged to be the "Perfume par excellence," and that it shall continue in its present quality and superiority is guaranteed by
C. H. WOODWORTH & SON, Proprietors,
The most extensive Manufacturing Perfumers in the World.

A.—A.—A.—
RED ROSE.
A new and delightful perfume.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
For sale by all druggists.

A.—Warnock & Co., Hatters.—Gent's Boy's and Youths' fashionable Hats, every style. 519 Broadway.

"All Who Try Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP" admit it to be the family benefactor."

Astonishing Truss, Producing Wonderful results; using any other you lose comfort, strength and money. Get KAINBOW'S patent. 543 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

A Bargain.—$2 50 Hats Reduced to $1 50. Cheapest Hats ever offered at retail. Caps, 25c. Bargains in Boys' Hats. Specialty, Gentlemen's Silk Hats, $4. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortlandt street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Lace Curtains—A Specialty. New Spring Patterns now ready.
At KELTY'S, Broadway, near Astor place.

A.—Cedar Closets.—New and Old Closets lined with Cedar at 8c. per square foot.
C. L. KELTY & COMPANY, 722 and 724 Broadway.

A.—Furniture.
Call at KELTY'S, Broadway, above Fourth street, to see new designs in upholstered Furniture.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway,
four doors below Fourteenth street.

David's Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats. Salesroom 239½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 50 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

From Daily News, April 28.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY NEWS.

A morning journal has questioned the known and generally admitted fact that THE DAILY NEWS has the largest circulation of any newspaper published in the United States. The only reply we can offer to such a doubt is the publication of our circulation for the last month, vouched for by the affidavit of the Superintendent of the Sales Department and the foreman of the press room. If there be any other daily newspaper which can give equally well authenticated evidence of having a larger circulation than that of THE DAILY NEWS we will not hesitate to acknowledge and admit the fact. But in the absence of such proof all further denial of our claim must cease.

The following is the exact circulation of THE DAILY NEWS for the month of March:—

Day of Week.	Month.	Circulation.
Wednesday	March 1	105,443
Thursday	March 2	109,190
Friday	March 3	99,550
Saturday	March 4	104,930
Monday	March 6	104,468
Tuesday	March 7	107,336
Wednesday	March 8	105,355
Thursday	March 9	104,756
Friday	March 10	131,536
Saturday	March 11	105,503
Monday	March 13	105,193
Tuesday	March 14	103,491
Wednesday	March 15	102,450
Thursday	March 16	94,628
Friday	March 17	83,528
Saturday	March 18	96,953
Monday	March 20	101,400
Tuesday	March 21	100,595
Wednesday	March 22	105,816
Thursday	March 23	105,539
Friday	March 24	106,530
Saturday	March 25	105,570
Monday	March 27	101,164
Tuesday	March 28	104,334
Wednesday	March 29	103,376
Thursday	March 30	98,507
Friday	March 31	103,008

Making the entire circulation for the month two million seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (2,798,864), and the average daily circulation one hundred and three thousand six hundred and sixty-one (103,661).

City and County of New York, ss.—Henry E. Lynch, Superintendent of the Sales Department, and Charles Shields, Foreman of the Press Room in THE DAILY NEWS office, being severally sworn each for himself, say that the above statement of the circulation of THE DAILY NEWS is correct in every particular, and that each day's sales was as stated opposite the date thereof for the month of March.

HENRY E. LYNCH,
Superintendent Sales Department.
CHARLES SHIELDS,
Foreman Press Room.

Sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1871.
ROBERT N. WAITE,
Notary Public, New York city.

Lobdell's
New Mammoth Clothing House,
1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th streets.

Ladies and Gents, if You wish Boots and Shoes the best place in New York to obtain them is at MILLER & CO.'S, Union square.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism.—$100 Reward for any case that Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY will not cure. Depot 21 John street.

Royal Havana Lottery.
We have received a special despatch from Havana to the effect that No. 9,444 has drawn $200,000, which we have sold. As it is in the hands of many different people, having been sold in fractions, we give this notice for their benefit. The official list will be published as soon as received.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

The Transatlantic Political Fever Chart, and the European continent is in a turmoil—the heads of people over the water are not easy. How different with the inhabitants of this great country! where every man has the privilege of purchasing his Hat of the artistic KNOX, of 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

We Have no Hesitation in Recommending to our readers HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER as a sure cure for dandruff, and to restore the natural color of the hair.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, April 28—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat opened steady, but toward the close became heavy and dull. Cotton was fairly active and considerable difference in sentiment was exhibited by dealers, but prices were unchanged.

ADVANCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

A more active demand for bills of exchange on London and the Continent suddenly absorbed the supply in the market at former quotations and induced an advance in rates by drawers. The inquiry was stimulated by the fact that parties who contemplated shipping double eagles were unable to supply their wants on the street or at the Sub-Treasury, where the stock of this denomination of coin is greatly reduced. The market closed as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 109½ a 109⅞; good to prime bankers', 110 a 110⅛; do. short sight, 110⅝ a 110¾; Antwerp, 5.18¾ a 5.13¾; Switzerland, 5.17½ a 5.13¾; Hamburg, 35⅞ a 36⅛; Amsterdam, 40½ a 41; Frankfort, 40½ a 41; Bremen, 78⅝ a 79⅛; Prussian thalers, 71½ a 71⅞.

MONEY EASY.

The money market was more plentifully supplied with funds and borrowers on call, with pledge of the usual collaterals, were accommodated at five to six per cent, with a larger business at the lower figure than has been usual since the April spasm. On governments the large dealers were offered more than they could use at four per cent, but the street generally paid five per cent. Nothing new transpired in discounts, which were quoted 6 a 7 per cent for the various grades of prime paper.

GOLD FEVERISH AND STRONG—110⅞ A 111⅛.

The gold market was feverish, owing to the conflicting influences of sales on the part of the foreign bankers and purchases by the speculative dealers on the rise in exchange. The German houses were conspicuous sellers in the morning and occasioned a decline to 110⅞. The gold they disposed of was thought to be the offset to purchases of Pacific Railroad bonds and Northwestern preferred stock ordered for the European market. The "bullish" sentiment of the Gold Room gradually overcame this decline, especially as the specie engagement for to-morrow's steamers was reported to be not less than $1,500,000, mostly coin, with the probability of an additional amount in the morning. The market is still largely oversold, as indicated by the rates for cash gold at the Clearing House to-day. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111	1:30 P. M.	111¼
10:30 A. M.	110⅞	2 P. M.	111⅛
11 A. M.	111	3 P. M.	111½
11:30 A. M.	111½	3:30 P. M.	111½
12 M.	111	4 P. M.	111⅝
1 P. M.	111½	5:30 P. M.	111½ a 111¾

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 1 per cent for carrying to 1-64 for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$41,756,000
Gold balances	1,251,404
Currency balances	1,291,165

The Assistant Treasurer paid out $470,000 on account of May interest, making a total of $4,000,000 disbursed so far this week.

GOVERNMENTS HIGHER AND FIRM.

The advance in gold, the easier feeling in money and an improvement in the London quotations for five-twenties rendered the government list buoyant, and induced a further advance in prices. The '67's sold at as high as 113, and the '62's at the close were not offered at less than 114¼. The buying movement derived much of its force from the anticipation of a demand next week for the reinvestment of coupons, and also from a feeling that the programme of the Treasury Department for May will include the purchase of not less than eight millions of five-twenties. The following were the final street prices:—United States currency sixes, 115½ a 115⅝; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116⅞ a 117; do. do., coupon, 116⅞ a 117; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., registered, January and July, 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113 a 113½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113 a 113½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113 a 113½; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅝ a 108¾; do. do., coupon, 109⅝ a 109¾.

THE NEW LOAN—THE TREASURY BALANCES.

The additional subscriptions to the new loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day amounted to $61,000, making the total subscriptions and conversions to date $61,167,400. The following were the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day:—Currency, $9,745,000; coin, $106,690,000. Of the latter the sum of $21,250,000 is represented by coin certificates.

STOCKS HIGHER AND STRONG.

The discovery, or the supposed discovery, that the more recent heavy sales which occasioned the break in the stock market were not the unloading of the "bull" cliques, but the offerings of a grand "bear" combination, recently organized, or, to speak more properly, perhaps, recently revived, with a view to reverse the course of prices, led to a steady and gradual but powerful reaction, which obliterated in a considerable degree the traces of the recent depression. There is no disguising the fact that the sentiment of the street and the public is strongly enlisted on the "bull" side, obeying, doubtless, an impulse which is only natural at this season, when inflation and expansion are invited by the redundant abundance of money for speculative uses. At the same time there was a cautious and nervous feeling evident in the day's transactions, as if treachery were constantly dreaded. In fact, could the "bull" cliques convince the public that they are not selling through the "bear" cliques they would find them generous allies in all that they may undertake to do the remainder of the season in the way of a movement toward higher prices; for a "bear" is at all times fair game for the street, and would draw a great concourse to witness his expiring agonies. At least a good many who have faith as well as cash took stock to-day in the professions of the "bull" leaders and lent the market their assistance in its reaction. The serenity of the day was not at all cloudless, however, for early in the morning this faith was weak, especially as Lake Shore went down to 108¾, and some of the other specialties of the hour in the same proportion. The reaction produced considerable uneasiness among the "bears" later in the day, particularly those in Lake Shore, who, on being poked with the jest which was offered in fun, but received with great seriousness, that the scrip dividend would be declared over night, thought it best to avoid such a danger, and hence the price of Lake Shore took a sudden start by itself and outstripped everything else in a sudden upward turn to 111⅝ on the sidewalk after the crowd of brokers had left the Stock Exchange. In fact, the best prices were made and maintained toward or at the close of dealings on the street.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	100⅛	99
New York Central scrip	95½	94½
Harlem	133	132½
Erie	21	20⅞
Reading	110⅝	109½
Lake Shore	111⅝	108¾
Wabash	65⅞	63¾
Pittsburg	128	127½
Northwestern	89	88
Northwestern preferred	97	95½
Rock Island	113⅝	111⅝
St. Paul	63	62
St. Paul preferred	82	81½
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	30⅞
C. C. and I. C.	29¼	28½
Union Pacific	32½	32⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	105¾	102¾
Western Union Telegraph	60½	59¾
Pacific Mail	43¼	40½

THE SOUTHERN LIST STEADY.

The Southern list was disposed to sympathize with the early depression at the Stock Exchange, and was, in fact, lower in the new South Carolinas and Louisianas, but afterwards improved and became steady, excepting for the Louisianas, which continued weak through anticipations of great loss to the State by the recent crevasse. The following were the final street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66¾ a 67; do., new, 66¾ a 66⅞; Virginia, ex coupon, 69 a 70; do., new, 72 a 73; do., registered stock, old, 56¾ a 56½; Georgia sixes, 81 a 85; do. sevens, 89 a 90; do. sevens, old, 93 a 100; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47½ a 48¼; do. funding, 1866, 37 a 39; do. do., 1868, 28 a 31; do. new, 25 a 26; do. special tax, 19 a 19½; Missouri sixes, 95¾ a 96⅞; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91½ a 92; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 70; do. new, 65 a 65; do. levee sixes, 70 a 75; do. do. eights, 86 a 88; do. penitentiary sevens, 70 a 75; do. railroad eights, 75 a 80; do. Alabama fives, 72 a 75; do. eights, 101 a 103; do. railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 70 a 80; do. new, January and July, 60 a 60½; do. do., April and October, 59 a 60; do. registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 60; do. sevens, 50 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 89 a 91; do. interest eights, 81 a 82; second mortgage eights, 66 a 68; Mississippi Central Railroad first morigage sevens, 82 a 85; do. second do. eights, 75 a 77; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 85 a 90; do. second do., 74 a 78; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 88 a 90; do., second mortgage, 78 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed South Carolina, 57 a 60; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed Georgia, 73 a 75; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 53 a 54; Memphis city sixes, 55 a 57; Savannah city sevens, 82 a 84; New Orleans consols, old, 70 a 75; do., issue railroad sixes, 70 a 74; do. new sevens, 69 a 72.

THE IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The importations of dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending April 27, 1871, were $3,015,118.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, April 28—10:15 A. M.

$13000 US 6's, '81, r	116⅞	1600 sbs N Y C & H RR	99½
10000 US 6's, '81, c	117	100 do	99⅞
1000 do c	116⅞	3000 N Y C & H R R c	99⅞
1000 U S 5-20, c, '62	113¾	2000 do c	99⅞
1250 do small	113⅞	10000 do	99⅞
250 0 US 5-20, c, '65, n	113¾	100000 do	99⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '67	114⅛	100 Erie RR	21
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅞	200 Harlem RR	133
40000 US 6's, currency	115⅝	200 do b c	133
21000 Tenn 6's, old	66⅞	10 Reading RR	109⅞
21-00 Tenn 6's, n	66⅞	25 Mich Cen RR	123
5000 Va 6's, r, old	56⅞	300 L S & M S RR	109⅞
2000 Georgia 7's	89⅞	62 do	109
4000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	59⅞	700 do b c	109⅞
4500 do	59⅞	1200 do	109
4000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss	91⅞	10 do	108⅞
10000 Alabama 5's	102	100 New Jersey C RR	105
2000 Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	89	100 do	107⅞
9000 Cen Pac gld bds	103⅞	200 St L & I Mt b c	69⅞
23000 U Pac RR 1st m	88⅞	200 Union Pac RR	32⅞
1000 do	88⅞	200 do b c	32⅞
3000 U Pac 7's, land g b	81⅞	200 do	32⅞
1000 Alt & Ter Haute 1st	96	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	126
3000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf	86	200 do	125
1000 Alt & Terre H inc	79	500 do	124⅞
10000 Hart Jo 8's, con b	104⅞	200 do	124
1000 Chic & NW int b	90	100 do	123⅞
3000 Tol & Wab eq bds	63	200 do	123
5000 Great W 1st, '88	90⅞	500 Chic & N W RR	83⅞
5000 Quin & Tol 1st	85⅞	200 do	83⅞
2000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	100	200 do b c	83⅞
3000 Col, C & I C, 1st m	87	200 do s3	83
1000 do	88⅞	100 do	83⅞
3000 C & Miss con bds	94	500 C & N W pf	86⅞
5000 Lake Sh div bds	94	500 do b c	86
60 shs Phenix Bank	110	100 do	85⅞
10 Metropolitan RR	123	400 do	86
35 Del & Hudson C Co	120	100 Chic & Rk I RR	111⅞
200 Con C of Md	37⅞	2000 do	112
200 do	37	500 do b3	112⅞
100 Maryland C Co, b c	31⅞	300 Mil & St Paul RR	69
100 do	30	200 do	69⅞
100 West Un Tel	59⅞	300 Mil & St P pfd	81⅞
200 do b c	59⅞	400 Tol, Wab & W RR	64
200 do	59⅞	100 do	64⅞
100 Qu'Silver Min Co	12	300 Del, L & W RR	109⅞
100 Mariposa pfd	10⅞	400 do	109⅞
500 Pac M SS Co	47⅞	23 do	109⅞
200 do s3	47⅞	200 do	109
100 Wells-Fargo Scrip	2	100 Alt & Ter H RR	59⅞
70 Am M U Ex	58⅞	100 Alt & Ter H pf	59⅞
400 U States Express	53	100 do b10	59⅞
59 Adams Ex b c	82	100 Ohio & Miss RR	50
300 N Y C & H R RR	99⅞	200 do	50⅞
200 do	99⅞	200 do b c	50⅞
500 do b c	99⅞	200 do	50⅞
100 do 03	99⅞	50 Morris & Ba RR	91
100 do	99⅞	100 do	92⅞
100 do	99⅞	100 H & St Jo RR pref	103⅞
200 do	99⅞	100 C, C & I C RR	29⅞
100 do	99⅞	100 Chic & Alt RR b c	119

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$30000 U S 6's, '81, r	116⅞	$1000 US 5-20, c, '67 c	113
10000 US 6's, '81, c	116⅞	25000 do	112⅞
4000 US 5-20, c, '65	114	5500 do sm	112⅞
1000 US 5-20, r, '65	113⅞	5000 do	113
100000 U S 5-20, r, '65, n	113⅞	250000 US 5-20, c, '65	113
4000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	113	25000 do b3	113⅞
51500 US 6's, cur'y	115⅞		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, old	66⅞	300 shs Reading RR	110
1000 S C 6's, n, Jan & July	59⅞	50 Mich Cen RR	122⅞
6000 do	60	1200 L S & M S RR	110⅞
10000 Missouri 6's	93⅞	900 do b3	110⅞
5000 do	93⅞	50 do	110⅞
20000 U Pac RR 1st m	88⅞	800 do b c	110⅞
25000 do	89	1500 do	110⅞
1000 Un Pac l g bs	81⅞	700 do	110⅞
1000 Cen Pac gld bds	109⅞	800 do	110⅞
2000 Marietta & Cin 1st m	94	500 do	110⅞
100 shs Mariposa M Co	10⅞	100 Un Pac RR	32⅞
500 West U Tel b c	60	500 do b c	32⅞
100 Pac M SS Co b c	47⅞	200 N J Central RR	108
200 U S Express	54	200 Cler & Pitts RR	125
50 do	54⅞	400 do b3	125⅞
200 do b c	54⅞	100 Chic & N W	84⅞
100 Am Mer Un Exp, b c	58	200 do bet call	84⅞
200 Harlem RR b c	132⅞	200 Chi & N W pf	86⅞
200 do	132⅞	100 do b c	86⅞
200 N Y C & Hud R RR	99⅞	100 Chic & R I RR	112⅞
200 do b3	99⅞	1200 do b c	112⅞
500 do b c	99⅞	100 C, C, C & I RR, b c	29⅞
500 do b3	100	100 Tol, W & W RR	64⅞
100 do b10	100	100 Del, Lack & W RR	109⅞
1300 do	100	25 Chic & Alton RR	118⅞
300 do	100	100 Ohio & Miss RR	51⅞
300 do	100	300 Han & St Jo RR	103
10000 N Y C & H R R Reg	99⅞	100 H & St Jo RR pf b c	104
10000 do b c	99	200 Ind & St L RR pfd, b c	31⅞
10000 do	99⅞	200 Cal, C & I C RR	29⅞
10000 do	99	900 do	29⅞

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Quarter to Six o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	60⅞ a 60⅞	Rock Island	113⅞ a 113⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅞ a 48	St Paul	62⅞ a 63
N Y Cen con	100⅞ a 100⅞	St Paul pf	81⅞ a 82
N Y Cen scrip	95⅞ a 95⅞	Wabash	65 a 65⅞
Erie	21 a 21⅞	Ohio & Miss	32⅞ a 32⅞
Reading	110 a 110⅞	Bost, Hart & Erie	2⅞ a 3⅞
Lake Shore	111⅞ a 111⅞	Han & St Jo	105⅞ a 106
Pittsburg	128 a 128	Union Pac	32⅞ a 32⅞
Northwestern	88⅞ a 89	C. C & I Cent	29⅞ a 29⅞
Northwest'n pf.	96⅞ a 97		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, April 28—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was quiet but steady, with a moderate demand for pots at $6 75 a $7 25, and pearls at $9 a $9 75.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was steady, but, with only a moderate inquiry, no sales were effected. A small business in lots for the trade was transacted at former prices. Other kinds were steady, but inactive. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary, 10c. a 10⅛c.; fair, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; good, 11⅞c. a 12c.; prime, 12⅞c. a 13c.; extreme rates for lots, 10⅞c. a 13⅞c.—all gold, per lb., in bond, thirty and sixty days' credit; Java, 18c. a 20c.; do., 18⅞c. a 22c.; Singapore, 16c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 15⅞c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 16c. a 18⅛c.; Jamaica, 13c. a 15⅞c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 9⅞c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 13⅞c. a 17c.; Mantia, 14c. a 15c.; Mexican, 15c. a 17c.; Savanilla, 13⅞c. a 15⅞c.; Curacos, 13c. a 16c.

COTTON.—The market continued irregular and values nominal. Exporters and spinners declined to operate to any extent, even at the inside quotations subjoined. The sales were:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	558	982	1,540
Consumption	452	—	452
Speculation	829	57	877
In transit	2,047	—	2,047
Total	3,877	1,039	4,916

We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞ a 10⅞	10⅞ a 10⅞	10⅞ a 11	11⅛ a 11⅛
Good ordinary	12⅞ a 13⅛	12⅞ a 13⅛	12⅞ a 13⅛	12⅞ a 13⅛
Low middling	14 a 14⅛	14 a 14⅛	14 a 14⅛	14 a 14⅛
Middling	15⅞ a 15⅞	15⅞ a 15⅞	15⅞ a 15⅞	15⅞ a 15⅞
Good middling	16⅞ a 16⅞	16⅞ a 16⅞	16⅞ a 16⅞	16⅞ a 16⅞

—A fair business was consummated in forward deliveries. April settlements were in progress at from 14⅞c. to 15⅞c., the inside quotation being about the closing figure. At the close the market was weak at ⅛c. advance, established in the morning, on May and June contracts. The transactions to-day comprise 9,500 bales, as follows:—April, 2,500 at 14⅞c., 200 at 14 15-16c., 300 at 15⅞c., 700 at 14⅞c.; May, 3,700 at 14⅞c., 400 at 14 3-16c.; 200 at 14⅞c.; 200 May and 200 June, at 14⅞c., together; June, 100 at 14⅞c., 100 at 14 3-16c.; 1,000 at 14⅞c. Exchanged—200 May for 200 July, even; 200 May for 200 August, even. Yesterday, after 'Change, 5,200 bales were sold as follows:—April, 200 at 14 9-16c., 100 at 14⅞c., 600 at 14 11-16c., 700 at 14⅞c.; May, 100 at 14c., 200 at 14 1-16c., 1,000 at 14⅞c., 100 each, May and June, at 14⅞c.; June, 200 at 14c., 400 at 14⅞c.; July, 100 at 14⅞c., 300 at 14⅞c.; August, 300 at 14⅞c.; total, 14,700 bales. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows:—April, 14.70c.; May, 14.69c.; June, 14.11c. The receipts at the ports to-day were as follows:—Galveston, 1,932; New Orleans, 2,981; Mobile, 456; Savannah, 1,000; Charleston, 621; Wilmington, 92; Norfolk, 756; Baltimore, 395; New York, 559; total, 10,302 bales. Total this week, 50,226 bales; total last week, 82,950 bales; total this week last year, 50,114 bales.

COPPER.—The market for American ingot was decidedly less active, but prices were well sustained. The sales comprise 250,000 lbs. at 21⅞c. for lake. Manufactured was steady at 30c. for new sheathing, 19c. for old sheathing, 23c. for bolts and brazier's, 35c. a 35c. for nails, 32c. for new sheathing yellow metal, 34c. for bolts and 23c. for nails.

CANDLES were quiet, but steady, with a small demand at 39c. a 40c. for patent sperm, 29c. a 30c. for plain sperm, 28c. a 29c. for stearic and 13c. a 15c. for adamantine.

FREIGHTS.—The market was moderately active in the way of charters, but closed dull, with a declining tendency in rates. The engagements included to Liverpool, steam, 8,000 bushels wheat, 5¾d.; to Glasgow, steam, 5,000 bushels grain, 8½d.; to Bristol, by sail, 16,000 bushels grain, 5½d.; to Hamburg, by steam, 8,600 a 10,000 bbls. rosin, for forward delivery, 2s. 9d.; to Antwerp, 7,500 bushels wheat, 8½d., and 200 tierces lard, 30s. The charters included a British ship, 1,446 tons, to Liverpool, full cargo of cotton, at ⅝d. a 5-16d.; a Swedish bark, 247 tons, to a direct Continental port, with 2,100 quarters grain, at 5s. 6d.; a British bark, 568 tons, also to a direct Continental port, 3,500 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 6d.; an American schooner, 481 tons, to Elsinore, for orders, 3,000 do., 5s.; a British ship, 891 tons, to arrive at Philadelphia, thence to the Continent, 6,500 bbls. petroleum, 5s.; a British ship, 1,601 tons (now at Boston), from Philadelphia to the Continent, 6,000 bbls. petroleum, 5s.; three brigs and a bark, to north side Cuba and back, sugar, 35 50; one to the south side and back, 47c. on sugar; an American brig, 1,495 tons, to Antwerp, general cargo, lump sum; a brig, to the windward, 50c. per bbl., and a brig, from a Southern port, to north side Cuba, smoks, 18c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 8,323 bbls.; wheat, 26,700 bushels; corn, 20,900 bushels; corn meal, 475 sacks; oats, 20,735 bushels. The flour market was dull and heavy, though prices were nominally unchanged. It was almost impossible to sell at our outside prices, however, and prices generally were low. The sales were about 8,000 bbls., the market closing dull and heavy. Southern flour was also dull and heavy at the reduction quoted yesterday; the sales were about 800 bbls. Rye flour was steady; the sales were small and unimportant. Corn meal was quiet but firm for all grades. City sacks, $3 42 a $3 45; fine sifted do., $3 45; bolted yellow, $3 60, and do. white, $3 75 per 100 lbs. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 85 a 6 10
Extra State	6 25 a 6 50
Choice do.	6 65 a 6 90
Superfine Western	5 85 a 6 10
Extra do.	6 25 a 6 50
Extra Minnesota	6 50 a 7 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 40 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 90 a 7 00
Family	7 25 a 8 25
St. Louis low extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 10 50
Rye flour	4 20 a 6 90
Southern No. 2	5 10 a 5 50
Southern superfine	6 40 a 6 40
Southern extra	6 75 a 8 50
Southern family	8 50 a 11 50
Corn meal, Western white	3 25 a 3 50
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 70 a 3 80
Corn meal, Jersey	3 70 a 3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 00 a 4 25

Wheat was dull and closing nominal at $1 42 a $1 48 for prime spring, delivered. We note sales of about 50,000 bushels at $1 47 a $1 48 5, in store and afloat, for spring, $1 49 for do., to arrive in May, $1 50 a $1 51 for amber winter. Corn was firm owing to small receipts, and improved over all quotations. The sales were about 30,000 bushels at 74c. a 76½c. for mixed, closing quiet at 75c. a 76c. for good to prime. Oats were dull and lower, with sales of about 25,000 bushels, at 63c. a 65c. for Western, and 66c. a 67c. for Ohio. Barley was dull. We have only to note sales of 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 10, in store. Rye was dull and nominal.

GUNNIES.—The market continued dull. There were no sales. We quote:—Dags, 15c. a 15½c. and 19c. a 19½c. for cloth.

HAY was quiet at $1 15 for shipping, $1 20 a $1 25 for retail qualities. Straw $1 50 a $1 55 for long rye, $1 15 a $1 20 for short rye and $1 for oat.

HOPS.—The market was dull and lower. The advance recently noted was lost, and at the reduction the market was heavy, closing at from 8c. a 15c. for State, 7c. a 16c. for Eastern, 8c. a 9c. for Michigan, and 2c. a 4c. for olds.

HEMP AND JUTE.—The market was inactive but firm. We quote:—Manila, 10c. a 10½c., gold; Russian, 7c. a 7½c., in bond, and sisal, 9c., gold. Jute, 5¾c. a 6¼c., gold, and jute butts, ⅝c. a 4c., entirely.

HOG.—Aside from a sale of 600 tons extra No. 1 crane on private terms (supposed at $35) there was no to report in either foreign or domestic pig, excepting a small business in lots at rail prices. 50 tons Summerlee were sold on private terms. The market, though quiet, was steady at former rates. We quote:—No. 1 American, $34 a $35; No. 2 do., $32 a $33; Glengarnock, to arrive, $32 a $33; Carlsberrie, to arrive, $33 50 a $34; Eglinton, to arrive, $33 a $32. Scotch iron was steady, at $35 per ton, currency, for Glasgow and American bar, and $35 a $100, gold, per ton for assorted sizes Swedes.

LEAD.—The market was dull and nominal at about $6 15 a $6 20, gold, for Spanish and German, the latter price extreme and $6 20 a $6 50 for English. Pig lead was quiet, but steady at $5 75 for bar and $4 75 for sheet and pipe.

MOLASSES.—The market was strong, but quiet, and no sales were reported of cargoes. A fair business was consummated in Fish at previous prices. Domestic was steady at quotations, with sales of 200 hds. within the range. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	27c. a 32c.	25c. a 27c.
Clayed	21c. a 26c.	22c. a 23c.
Muscovado, refining	—a—	30c. a 35c.
Muscovado, grocery	—a—	30c. a 35c.
Porto Rico	—a—	35c. a 40c.
English Islands	25c. a 35c.	30c. a 40c.
New Orleans	—a—	40c. a 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was weak. We note sales of 250 bbls. at 48c. a 49c., closing with sellers at 48c. Rosin was offered sparingly, and the market was very strong, though quiet; 100 bbls. strained sold at $3 40, which price was bid at the close. We quote: No. 2, $2 50 a $2 55; No. 1, $3 a $3; pale, $4 25 a $5 50, and extra pale, including virgin, $6 a $7 50. Tar was steady at $2 50 a $2 65 for Wilmington, without sales of importance.

PETROLEUM.—The market was moderately active and decidedly firmer, at an advance of full ⅛c. on both crude and refined. The transactions were restricted by the firmness of holders. The sales were 7,350 bbls. refined standard white, for prompt delivery, at 23c. In Philadelphia the market was firmer, closing at an advance of ⅛c. The sales were about 4,000 bbls. refined, for prompt delivery, at 22½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 45 packages; cut meats, 98 do.; lard, 37 do. The pork market ruled firmer, and prices advanced 25c. per bbl. We note sales of about 2,000 bbls. mess, for May delivery, at $17 62½ a $18. Beef was dull and heavy; the sales were light and the market closed dull at $12 a $14 per bbl. for mess, $14 a $16 50 for extra do., $21 a $26 per tierce for prime mess, and $26 a $28 for India mess. Beef hams were quiet and without sales, at $24 a $28 for Texas and $27 a $30 for Western. Cut meats were in moderate demand. The sales were 10,000 lbs. light city at 8c. We quote:—Smoked hams, city, 14c. a 15c.; pickled hams, Western, 11c. a 12c.; do., city, 12½c. a 13c.; smoked shoulders, 10½c. a 11½c.; pickled shoulders, choice, 8c. a 8½c., and dry salted shoulders, 6½c. Bacon continued firm; ⅛c. lower than quotation was bid, without sales. We quote:—Long clear, 9½c. a 9½c.; short clear, 9½c.; short rib, 9c., and Cumberland cut, 8½c. a 8¾c. Lard was firm at 11⅞c. a 11⅞c. on the spot, 11½c. for May, 11¾c. for June, and 11⅞c. a 12c. for July, with sales of about 1,250 tierces within the range. Butter was quiet, with a downward tendency. We quote:—State, half tubs, 32c. a 34c.; Welsh, 30c. a 33c.; Western, 25c. a 31c.; choice pails, 40c.

SUGAR.—With small offerings and a fair demand the market continued strong on the basis of 9½c. a 9¾c., for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were limited to 410 hhds. including 125 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 9¾c.; 150 hhds. Demerara at 11½c. a 11¾c.; 32 hhds. prime grocery Porto Rico at 10¾c.; 1,350 boxes centrifugal were sold at from 10½c. a 10¾c., and 65 boxes do. at 9¾c. Refined sugar was steady, with a fair demand, at 12c. a 12½c., for soft white, and 13c. a 13½c. for standard hard. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8½c. a 9c.; fair to good refining, 9¼c. a 9¾c.; prime refining, 9¾c.; fair to good grocery, 9¾c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10 1-16c. a 10⅝c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9¾c. a 10½c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8c. a 9¼c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8½c. a 9¼c.; do., 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 10c.; do., 13 to 15, 10½c. a 11c.; do., 16 to 18, 11½c. a 12c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12½c.; do., white, 13½c. a 13½c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8¾c. a 9⅛c.; grocery grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 11, 8c. a 9½c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8½c. a 9½c. Manila—Current cleared and superior, 8c. a 9c. New Orleans—Refining grades, 7½c. a 8c.; grocery grades, 9c. a 10c.

STEARINE was dull and nominal at from 11½c. a 11¾c.

SPELTER was steady at former prices; 50 tons Silesian sold on private terms. Foreign values were held at $5 75 a $5, gold, per 100 lbs., and domestic do. at 9c. a 11c., currency, per lb.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky continued in good demand at full prices. The movement was mainly for export. The sales were 700 hhds. at from 5½c. a 8½c. Seedleaf was in moderate demand at former prices. The sales were 250 cases new crop Ohio and 200 cases new crop Connecticut on private terms, 100 cases new crop sundries at from 35c. a 55c., and 150 bales Havana at from 85c. a $1 05.

TIN.—A fair demand prevailed for plates, and full prices were realized. We note sales of 1,250 boxes assorted at $8 37½; 500 boxes charcoal terne on private terms; 500 boxes, 10x14, at $7 50, and 500 boxes coke terne, 14x20, at $7 62½, all gold. Sales of Straits were effected at 32½c. a 33c., gold. We quote:—Banca, 32c. a 33½c., gold; English, 32½c. a 33c., do.; I. C. charcoal plates, $9 62½ a $10; I. C. coke, $8 25 a $8 75; charcoal terne, $8 75 a $9 50, and coke terne, $7 a $8 25, all currency.

TALLOW was firm, with a moderate demand. We note sales of 70,000 lbs. at 8⅞c. a 9c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 700 bbls. The market continued firm, with sales of 200 bbls. at 93c.

WOOL.—There continues a good demand for domestic fleece; but the limited supply restricts business, and prices are still in seller's favor. Pulled wool is in light stock and in demand at full rates. California and Texas are scarce and wanted. The demand for foreign has been a little more moderate, as the stock is generally held above the views of buyers. The sales are 80,000 lbs. X Ohio fleece, 50c. a 55c.; 10,000 lbs. X State, 48½c.; 75,000 lbs. medium, 45c.; 30,000 lbs. extra pulled wool, 45c. a 47c.; 25,000 lbs. super pulled, 47½c. a 51c.; 40,000 lbs. spring and fall clip California, slightly burry, 24c. a 31c.; 4,000 lbs. scoured, 75c. a 85c.; 4,000 lbs. Western Texas, 25c.; 11,000 lbs. scoured Mexican, 90c. a 81; 40,000 lbs. medium and fine fleece, 40,000 lbs. Ohio, 25,000 lbs. scoured wool, 5,000 lbs. Texas, 35,000 lbs. spring clip California, 100,000 lbs. Cape, 20,000 lbs. pulled Mexican and 10,000 lbs. scoured do., on private terms.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

Cotton Reports from the Interior Towns.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1871.

The reports of the cotton markets for the interior towns, for the week ending to-day, are as follows:—

	Bales. 1871.	Bales. 1870.
Augusta	18,915	16,349
Macon	5,925	10,619
Columbus	5,805	10,209
Montgomery	6,104	6,995
Selma	2,400	4,740
Nashville	5,279	5,679
Memphis	12,455	18,276
Total	57,283	72,867

CLEVELAND, April 27, 1871.

Petroleum—Crude quiet at $4 50; refined firm at 21c.

LOUISVILLE, April 28, 1871.

Tobacco—Sales 94 hhds.; lugs, $6 25 a $6 75; low to fair leaf, $6 a $9.

CHICAGO, April 28, 1871.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married

BARTON—WILLIAMS.—At the residence of the bride's parents West Roselle N J on Wednesday, April 26 by the Rev Mr McConnell assisted by Rev. Mr Ingram, JOHN S BARTON of Brooklyn, N Y to LILLIE R WILLIAMS, only daughter of Job S Williams Esq

BENSON—CANFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 27, at Lafayette avenue church by the Rev Theodore L Cuyler ALFRED G BENSON, Jr, of Brooklyn, to FANNIE L, daughter of James G Canfield, of Middletown N J No cards

BOOTHROYD—DORSETT.—On Thursday, April 27, by the Rev Talbot W Chambers D D WILLIAM H BOOTHROYD of Detroit Mich, to HESTER, daughter of John Dorsett Esq of this city

BRENNAN—WHITFORD.—On Thursday, April 27, at 160 Adams street, Brooklyn by the Rev M Curran TIMOTHY BRENNAN to OPHELIA WHITFORD

EVANS—HARRISON.—On Wednesday, April 19, at the Reformed church, on Washington square, by the Rev. M S Hutton D D, EDWARD C. EVANS to LAURA D HARRISON, daughter of Thomas F Harrison all of this city No cards

COSTER—TAYLOR.—At San Francisco, Cal, on Wednesday April 12, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kipp of New York, Lieutenant GEORGE W COSTER, U S N to NASSIE G, daughter of Commodore Alfred Taylor U S N

COVEL—RATHBONE.—On Thursday April 27, by the Rev George H McKnight, EDWARD S COVELL to MARY B daughter of H W Rathbone, Esq, all of Ithaca N Y

DIXON—BABCOCK.—At Christ church, Riverdale, on Wednesday April 26 by the Rev G D Wildes, assisted by the Rev W A Muhlenberg D D, WILLIAM P DIXON to LUELLA FRANKLIN, eldest daughter of Samuel D Babcock

MUIR—COLE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday April 27 by the Rev Dr Bellows WILLIAM MUIR Jr to DORA N, youngest daughter of David C Cole

RANDOLPH—SIMEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Thursday April 27, by the Rev George H Hepworth W C H RANDOLPH to JOSEPHINE L Thatcher of B A Royce

SMITH—RUSSELL.—In this city on Monday April 24 in St Paul's church by the Rev Henry Baxter CHARLES L SMITH M D to MARY eldest daughter of Thomas Russell Esq both of Harlem No cards

Dublin papers will please copy

STARR—BRADHURST.—On Thursday April 27, at the Church of the Advent by the Rev A B Hart, the Rev F W STARRS to MARY F daughter of James B Bradhurst

STRATTON—WOODRUFF.—On Thursday, April 27, at St. John's church Huntington L I by the Rev C B Ellsworth F STRATTON of College Point L I to HATTIE LOUISE daughter of J. Amherst Woodhull of the former place

WILLIAMS—HARWOOD.—On Thursday April 27 by the Rev Merritt H Wellman WILLIAM A WELLMAN, Esq to SALLY A BREWSTER, daughter of Lilburn Harwood Esq No cards.

Philadelphia papers please copy

WILSON—MESEROLE.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, evening, April 27, at the residence of the bride's uncle, J V Meserole Esq, by the Rev J T Duryea, HENRY A WILSON of Ridgefield, N J to MARIA S MESEROLE of Brooklyn.

YOUNG—HILLMAN.—On Thursday April 27 at the residence of the bride's parents Hastings on the Hudson by the Rev Mr Peck PETER YOUNG to CASSIE I HILLMAN, eldest daughter of Captain P H. Hillman.

Died

ANGUS.—On Thursday, April 27 THOMAS ANGUS, aged 3 years

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon at half past one o'clock from the Willett street Methodist Episcopal church

BECHTEL.—At Stapleton Staten Island on Friday April 28 SOPHIA infant daughter of Sophia and George J Bechtel, Jr, aged 1 months and 14 days

CAMPBELL.—In Jersey City on Friday April 28 after a long and painful illness, JOHN CAMPBELL, a native of Kincardine of Forth Scotland, in the 56th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence 213 South Eighth street Jersey City, on Monday afternoon at one o'clock

Scotch papers please copy

CARRICK.—On Thursday April 27 at 12 o'clock M. MARTHA ELIZA wife of Thomas J Carrick

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence 138 Sixth ave this (Saturday) morning at ten o'clock

CHURCH.—At Jacksonville Fla, HENRY F CHURCH of New York city

Notice of funeral hereafter

COMBS.—At Harlem on Thursday, April 27, SAMUEL COMBS in the — year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, — East — street on Sunday afternoon, at half past one o'clock

DEMAREST.—At Paterson N J on Friday, April 28 HENRY M LOW son of James H and Hettie L Demarest, aged 4 years

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his grandmother Mrs Mary Low, on Monday afternoon at two o'clock

DICKINSON.—On Thursday April 27, JOHN F. DICKINSON in the — year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Cook street M E church Cook street and Bushwick avenue on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral

FAHY.—Suddenly, on Friday April 28, JAMES FAHY aged 77 years a native of Fethard, county Tipperary Ireland

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 655 Hudson street, on Sunday afternoon at one o'clock

GAUTIER.—On Monday evening April 24, after a long and painful illness SARAH —, widow of Benjamin F J Gautier and daughter of the late Deborah and Francis Spicer

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock from the residence of her daughter Mrs C M. Sill, 349 Fourth avenue, without further notice

GILMORE.—On Friday, April 28 HARRY GILMORE only son of John and Lavinia Gilmore, aged 1 year and 3 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather 165 Charles street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GREENLY.—On Thursday April 27 after a lingering illness at No 53 Ninth avenue, THEODORE I. GREENLY

The relatives and friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St Peter's church West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Monday, at twelve o'clock M. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

FOLEY.—On Thursday, April 27 MARY FOLEY, wife of Thomas Foley a native of Johnstown, county of Kilkenny Ireland

Her remains will be taken to St Peter's church, Barclay street this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock The funeral will take place at one o'clock in the afternoon The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

FORD.—On Thursday, April 27 CHESTER S FORD, aged 49 years

Funeral from his late residence 72 Orange street, Brooklyn this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock. Interment at Canaan Columbia county, N Y

HALSEY.—At Smithtown L I, on Wednesday April 26 MARY B wife of Oscar A Halsey and daughter of Benjamin B Bailey

Remains were interred in Greenwood

HEALY.—On Thursday April 27, Mrs SARAH HEALY aged 88 years

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No 445 Washington street this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HEYLMANN.—At Harlem on Thursday, April 27 EDITH L only daughter of Charles and Harriet Heylmann, aged 2 years 4 months and 22 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents No 2 007 Third avenue, on Sunday afternoon at one o'clock

HIGHAM.—At Allendale, N J, on Thursday, April 27, THOMAS HIGHAM formerly of Charleston, S. C., in the 56th year of his age

Charleston (S C) and Savannah (Ga) papers please copy

HULL.—In Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, April 28 at one o'clock, ANN LUCY HULL, widow of Eleazar Hull in the 74th year of her age

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock from the residence of her son Eleazar Hull, 255 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, without further notice

KNIGHT.—On Thursday, April 27, Mrs DAN KNIGHT, aged 75 years

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, from No 201 South Fourth street, Williamsburg

LYON.—On Friday April 28, at Pelham, Westchester county N Y, JOANNA wife of Joseph Lyon.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St Paul's church, East Chester, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon station, New Haven Railroad on arrival of the half past eleven train from New York

MILLARD.—In Brooklyn on Friday morning, April 28, JOHN MILLARD, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 122 Montague street, on Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie on Tuesday morning for interment.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 28, THOMAS MITCHELL aged 65 year

Funeral from his late residence, No 250 West Fifteenth street, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

MURRAY.—At Tremont, Westchester, on Friday, April 28, ELIZABETH MURRAY, wife of Patrick Murray, aged 57 years, native county Wicklow, Ireland

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Madison avenue, Tremont, on Sunday, at twelve o'clock M Friends are requested to attend without further notice

MCARDLE.—On Friday, April 28, HUGH MCARDLE, aged 27 years

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from 21 Clermont avenue.

MCMANUS.—On Thursday, April 27, of congestion of the brain JOHN HENRY MCMANUS, youngest son of Edward and Mary McManus, aged 5 years, 10 months and 13 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock from the residence of his parents, 493 Henry street

NELLIS.—On Friday, April 28 MARIA A, wife of Peter Nellis, mother of Allen L. Hand, in the 65th year of her age

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Collegiate church corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty ninth street on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock

NEWBY.—On Friday April 28, JULIA NEWBY, widow aged 23 years

Relatives please take notice Call at once at No 159 Varick street

PARTON.—On Friday April 28 JOHN M. PARTON, a native of county Leitrim Ireland

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No 39 Fifth street, New York, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Irish papers please copy

ROTH.—At New Rochelle on Thursday April 27, after a short and painful illness JACOB — son of Conrad and Amelia Roth, aged 17 years, 2 months and 3 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock from the Presbyterian church Train leaves Twenty-seventh street depot at half past eleven A M

SILLIG.—At Bellerive pres Vevey, Switzerland on Wednesday, April 5, after a short and painful illness, EDWARD SILLIG D D for thirty five years Principal of the Institution Sillig

Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy

SCOTT.—At Buccleuch his late residence, in the city of New Brunswick N J on Thursday night, April 27, JOSEPH WARREN SCOTT, in the 94d year of his age

Notice of funeral hereafter

Philadelphia papers please copy

STRINE.—On Friday morning April 28, GARDINER STRINE, Jr

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at ten o'clock from the Brick Presbyterian church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty seventh street

WARD.—On Friday April 28 MARTHA E., widow of James Ward in the 82d year of her age

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No 450 West Thirty fourth street on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock

WHITE.—At Monticello Ca on Tuesday, April 18 after a short illness LUCIUS WHITE, of the firm of N B & L White

New Haven and Hartford papers please copy

WINTER.—On Thursday morning April 27, ENOCH T WINTER M D in the — year of his age

Members and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Calvary Baptist church West Twenty third street between Fifth and Sixth avenues this (Saturday) morning at ten o'clock, without further notice The remains will be taken to New Haven Conn for interment

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B MINER AUCTIONEER
By ALLEN B MINER & BROTHER
Late HENRY H LEEDS & MINER
(Established 1851)
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets
Leeds Art Galleries No 817 and 819 Broadway southwest corner Twelfth street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29
at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms
NOS 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS
genteel Household Furniture removed for convenience of sale consisting of Axminster Velvet Brussels and Ingrain Carpets carved rosewood Suits in satin and figured silk, carved black walnut Suits in green and striped reps large French plate Pier Mirrors with gilt and walnut frames oval do black walnut Extension Tables Lace Window Curtains with black walnut cornices black walnut marble top Dressing Bedsteads, black walnut marble top Dressing Bureaus do Washstands Hair Mattresses, Pillows Bolsters Pillows also silver plated Ware Cutlery China and Glass Ware Kitchen Furniture &c.

Also 4 lots of Baggage, for account of Wells Fargo & Co

Also a Rifle and Shot Gun combined, in rich case — Trader

Will be sold a fine carved rosewood seven octave grand piano made by Hallet & Cumston also rosewood seven octave overstrung corner Piano made by W —

ALBERT B WALDRON AUCTIONEER
Salesrooms 14 Liberty street and 11 Church sts
House Mart 115 and 110 Cedar street
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
CARPETS MIRRORS BEDDING &c
THIS DAY at 10 o'clock
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction a Goods removed from private residences to salesrooms for convenience of sale including
Parlor and Library Suits
Fine Chamber Suits
BEDSTEADS BUREAUS WASHSTANDS,
Extension and Centre Tables
BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
Oilcloths and Cornices
Bookcases Hat Wardrobes
Bedding of every description
Pedestal and Dining Room Chairs,
Etageres and Sewing Machines,
Common Chamber Suits
Window Curtains and Shades
Hall Stands and Chairs,
Cutlery Plated Ware,
Lounges and Easy Chairs,
Office Desks and Stools
Clocks Crockery Vases &c
being one of our large sales Catalogues at sale

ALBERT B WALDRON AUCTIONEER
This day at 10½ o'clock
Genteel Household Furniture,
AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE
181 Lexington avenue corner First street
WALDRON & COOKE will sell this day the entire contents of the private dwelling 181 Lexington avenue, including fine Brussels Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets rosewood Parlor Suits satin Centre Tables French plate Pier Mirrors walnut frames Lambrequins walnut Cornices walnut Extension Tables Buffet, oak Extension Tables and Chairs walnut Bookcases walnut Library Table Turkish Chairs with marble top and mahogany enamelled Chamber Suits spring and hair Mattresses Bolsters and Pillows Comforters, Quilts Blankets Cases Towels China Dinner and Tea Sets Glass Cutlery Plated Ware Window Shades and Curtains walnut Hallstands, Oil Paintings and Chromos Refrigerator &c Sale will commence with kitchen articles at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE—THE GLASCRIBOT ESTATE, SITUATED in Staten Island near the Fourth corners and formerly owned by — will be offered at public auction on the premises together or separately on Saturday April 29 at 2 o'clock P. M Terms of sale which will be liberal, will be made known at the time of sale

AUCTION AUCTION AUCTION AUCTION —MAGNIFICENT Household Furniture at private sale at less than auction prices—superb Parlor Suit covered French satin cost $450 to $700 one for $40 Pianoforte cost $750 for $— Chamber Dining Furniture, Paintings Bronzes Silver ware sacrifice Property family leaving city 59 West Fifteenth street near Fifth avenue A better opportunity than attending bogus auctions

AUCTION NOTICE —BY MAX BAYERSDORFER AUCTIONEER, will sell this day (Saturday) commencing at 10½ o'clock at private mansion
124 West Twenty sixth st eet near Sixth avenue
The richest sale of Household Furniture offered this season
viz —First class rosewood Pianoforte city maker Parlor Suits by best city maker and of the latest style covered in flowered satin and brocatel silk rep Suits hair cloth Suits Lace Curtains Paintings Bronzes Etageres Centre Tables, Chairs Engravings &c Also Dining Room Furniture Buffet and Extension Table Chairs Glassware Silverplate Dinner and Tea Sets Urns Casters Ice Pitchers. &c Cutlery Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, single and double Bedsteads Hair and Spring Mattresses Feather Pillows Bedding Bureaus, Washstands Tables Carpets Clocks Lounges Rockers Chairs &c Also Kitchen and Basement Furniture. In all 500 lots of useful Household Furniture
MAX BAYERSDORFER Auctioneer,
office 384 Bowery

AUCTION SALE—13 TENTH STREET
THIS DAY (SATURDAY) April 29
over $20 000 worth magnificent Household Furniture at public auction by L NICHOLS Auctioneer commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely,
at the large four story residence 13 Tenth street
between Broadway and Fifth avenue near Fifth avenue
Rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits Cabinets
Bronzes, Paintings, Vases, Statuary Works of Art
Rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits style of Louis XIV,
Magnificent four round corner Pianoforte
All the Furniture made to order for the present owner and will be sold in lots to the highest bidders—Velvet, Brussels Medallion Carpets rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, richly carved and gilded, covered with the richest description satin brocatel striped and plain reps Marqueterie Cabinets bois de rose Jardinieres Bronzes Clocks Vases Mirrors Paintings Turkish Chairs Lounges Rockers Centre and Side Tables, brocatel rep and lace Curtains Pianoforte, Stool and Cover rosewood and walnut Bedsteads Bureaus Washstands Commodes spring and hair Mattresses Bedding Pillows Bolsters Blankets walnut Suits covered with rep and haircloth Sideboard Extension Table, Dining Chairs Glass China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery &c Sale positive. Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges

AUCTION SALE —GEO J LEVY, AUCTIONEER,
Salesroom 598 Broadway near Houston street,
will sell this day (Saturday) April 29,
at 21 East Fourth street near Lafayette place, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Contents of a large boarding house consisting of Brussels Carpets, Parlor Suits, Bedsteads Bureaus Mirrors, Oilcloths, Bedding, Extension Table, Crockery and Kitchen Utensils, &c &c Goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Deposits required Dealers and private buyers invited

AUCTION SALE—120 WEST TWENTY THIRD STREET,
This (SATURDAY) morning,
commencing at 11 o'clock
LUKE FITZGERALD Auctioneer office 450 Sixth avenue.
Over $20,000 worth. 500 lots by catalogue
Elegant costly Household Furniture Chickering & Son Pianoforte, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, fine Oil Paintings, real Bronze and Bisque Figures, Velvet, Medallion Carpets real Lace and Brocatel Curtains magnificent rosewood Etageres, Centre Tables elegant Parlor Suits Pompadour style, inlaid and gilded Lady's Writing Desk, Bookcase, 500 choice volumes Books.

Bedrooms consist viz. —
Solid rosewood and black walnut Bedroom Sets, style Louis XIV Bedsteads Bureaus Washstands Commodes Wardrobes Shaving and Dressing Cases, 5 elegant curled Hair Mattresses celebrated S P Kittle Spring Beds Pillows Bolsters Blankets 50 Linen Sheets, Pillow Slips, Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges Clocks, Engravings, &c.

Drawing Room consists viz. —
Magnificent inlaid Buffet, cost $300 Extension Table, Chairs, solid silver and Sheffield plated Ware French China Dinner and Tea Sets, 200 pieces Urns, Casters, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Linen, &c

Basement and Kitchen Furniture.
Ice Box, Tables, Chairs, Ingrain Carpets Oilcloths Stoves Pots Extension Tables, Side do, 10 boxes Colgate's Laundry Soap 4 barrels Flour Starch Teas Wines &c, in all 500 lots. Catalogues ready house open at 8 o'clock N B —Responsible men in attendance to cart pack or ship goods bought or stored till May, strangers wishing to attend this sale take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars stopping at Twenty third street.

AUCTION NOTICE.
POSITIVE SALE THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING,
AT 149 WEST TWELFTH STREET,
BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVENUES
WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29 AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT 149 WEST TWELFTH STREET,
BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVENUES,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting of black walnut Parlor Suits Etageres, Pier Glasses, with Console Tables, Turkish Chairs Pictures Lace Curtains, Shades, black walnut Extension Table, Fancy Tables, black walnut and enamelled Bedroom Suits, Hair Mattresses and Bedding, marble top Bureaus Velvet and Brussels Carpets, fine Cut Glass Ware, China, Silver Ware, Kitchen Utensils, and other articles belonging to a well furnished house

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF new and second hand top and open Wagons, Rockaways, Phaetons, three Horses, single and double Harness, Saddles Sheets, Blankets, &c, by COLL & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER
Office and salesroom 9 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office
Household Furniture
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Furniture of every description
Particulars to morrow

BY JOHN N NEEDLER,
ten years with the late
HENRY H LEEDS
SATURDAY, April 29 at 10½ o'clock,
at the private residence No — West Washington place between Macdougal street and Sixth avenue
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OIL PAINTINGS,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO,
Fine English Brussels Carpets and Oilcloths,
Hair Mattresses Feather Beds
Elegant mahogany Secretary Bookcase, oak Dining Furniture in four rooms,
unique black marble and malachite inlaid
French clock with real bronze ornaments
Superb picture "The Ascension"
Kitchen Utensils, &c
N B —Personal attention given to sales of Furniture at private residences
Office 87 West Twenty first street between Fifth and Sixth avenues

BY DANIEL A MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, SALES ROOM 51 BROADWAY
LARGE SALE OF SECOND HAND FURNITURE MIRRORS VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS &c
DANIEL A MATHEWS will sell on SATURDAY April 29 at 10½ o'clock at his salesroom 51 Broadway, under St Nicholas Hotel the entire contents of a private residence, removed for convenience of sale comprising rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits in brocatel and reps Centre Tables, Pier Mirrors Chandeliers elegant French China Dinner Set, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads Dressers Bureaus Wardrobes Washstands Extension Tables Buffets Bookcases, Library Tables Lounges Easy Chairs Hall Chairs Hair Mattresses Spring Beds Oilcloths Clocks Vases Silver Plated Ware Catalogues ready early morning of sale Goods now ready for examination

BY M DOUGHTY AUCTIONEER
Will sell this day at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street a large general assortment of rosewood walnut and mahogany Parlor Chamber and Dining Room Furniture Carpets of all kinds Oil Paintings Pier Hair, Wool Straw and other Mattresses Beds, Bedding, Blankets and the whole to be peremptorily sold.

BY M DOUGHTY AUCTIONEER
Gentee Household Furniture, Rosewood Pianoforte, &c, this day April 29 at 11 o'clock at the private residence 4 East Fifty sixth street Harlem between Fourth and Fifth avenues Brussels and Ingrain Carpets throughout the house walnut Parlor Suits all the Bedding Curled Hair Mattresses Pier Mirrors Parlor Furniture Dining Room Furniture China and Crockery Linen and Brass Kitchen Utensils Refrigerators &c Catalogues at house morning of sale

BY M DOUGHTY AUCTIONEER
Will sell this day at 11 o'clock sharp by virtue of a chattel mortgage bearing date March 2 1871 from Mar 18 Simmons to James L — unfurnished dwelling house Furniture to wit —Rosewood Parlor Suits mahogany Parlor Suits silk rosewood the elegant marble Tables inlaid French Bedsteads with canopy Persian and velvet Carpets, Fines, ebony Armoire Glace ebony Sideboard and Extension Tables to match, Bedsteads Silk Curtains Bronze and Ormolu Clock Flower Stands mahogany Tables Drapery Settees, Chinaware Silverware, &c Worthy of an inspection from dealers and others By order of W S Wolf attorney for mortgagee.

BY J W CAMPBELL JR AUCTIONEER
AT 5 WEST TWENTY FIFTH STREET
will sell this day commencing at 10½ o'clock all the Household Furniture contained in said four story English basement private residence consisting of elegant Parlor Suits in reps Gilt French Plate Pier Mirrors seven octave rosewood Piano black walnut Etagere and marble top Beds in Furniture Cottage Suits marble top Dressing Cabinets and Bureaus, marble top Washstands marble top Centre Side and Round Tables Pier and Extension Tables Hair Cloth Suits in satin Beds Lounges walnut mahogany reps haircloth reps and Dining Chairs Hall and Easy Chairs Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds Pillows Bolsters, Blankets Bedding Lace Curtains Shades Piano Stools English Brussels Three ply and Ingrain Carpets Oilcloths Refrigerators, Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware Kitchen Utensils &c Buyers, dealers and housekeepers are specially invited. Catalogues early at residence

BY JOHN A. DUNN AUCTIONEER —JOHN A DUNN & CO salesroom 23 Bowery will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, in the store the Fixtures Furniture &c contained in Liquor store known as Ticknor's Hall corner Thirteenth street and Greenwich avenue The Fixtures consist of splendid black walnut Counter Shelving, Beer Pump Stoves Screens Gas Fixtures Engravings empty Barrels Glassware and general assortment of Liquors and all other Goods contained in said store to be removed immediately after the sale

BENJAMIN P FAIRCHILD AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGE SALE at No 1 — row, at 11 o'clock A M on Saturday 29th day of April, 1871, the Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor Saloon
JOHN C LYST Attorney for Mortgagee

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER —SELLS AT 10½ o'clock at 40 South Washington square (Fourth street) elegant Furniture of five story residence—Mirrors, Carpets black walnut and oak Chamber Suits Parlor Suits Bureaus Tables Chairs Lounges Secretaries Stoves Kitchen Furniture, Etc &c in lots
MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO Sales office 384 Bowery

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER AUCTIONEER —SELLS ON Monday next at No 2 West Fourth street near Broadway Cigar and Stamp Room excellent business cheap privately MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO Sales office 384 Bowery

BY JAMES M TAYLOR AUCTIONEER
This day (SATURDAY) at 10½ A M
at 113 West Twenty seventh street
Positive sale at auction of contents of three story house as above viz rich Parlor and Library Suits covered in satin brocatel French elegant Pianoforte 7 octave rosewood case Bedroom Sets rosewood and black walnut Velvet Brussels and Ingrain Carpets large Mirrors Bronzes Ornaments Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture Silver plated China and Crockery Ware Knives Forks Spoons Casters Extension and Side Tables house fully furnished Bedding Spring Beds &c Sale positive rain or shine Goods packed or removed by responsible parties Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars stopping at Twenty seventh street.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER AUCTIONEER —SELLS AT 10 o'clock at 37 West Twentieth street, handsome Furniture Carpets Mirrors Suits &c of family declining housekeeping
MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO'S office, 384 Bowery

C. M LEVY, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS DAY (Saturday) the 29th inst. at 10½ o'clock at No 4 West Twenty first street, all the Furniture contained in said premises Elegant Parlor Suit, in reps Brussels and other Carpets Easy Chairs Reception Chairs, black walnut Bureau Bedsteads Washstands marble top Tables Bedding Pillows, Bolsters, Toilet sets, &c. all in fine order and well made.

COAL YARD AT AUCTION —D M SEAMAN WILL sell this day Saturday April 29, at 11 o'clock at Union Coal Yard 141 and 143 Broadway near Forty second street, two Horses Carts, new Harness Screens, Signs, Office Furniture, &c

DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS —THE PROMINENT CORNER of Canal street and Fifth avenue head of West Broadway to be sold at auction May 8 sale positive to close the estate.

ENGRAVINGS WATER COLORS &C—CLINTON Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries—GEO A. LEAVITT & CO, Auctioneers—This (Saturday) evening, April 29 at 7½ o'clock great sale of Engravings Water Colors choice Antique Furniture, Curiosities &c. Catalogues ready Goods on exhibition

HENRY B HERTS, AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOMS 806 AND 808 BROADWAY
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
THE MOST SUPERB SALE OF THE SEASON
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT NO 341 WEST TWENTY THIRD STREET
PARLORS CONTAIN
Royal Wilton Carpets, rich French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors rosewood Parlor Suits in satin brocatel with elegant Window Curtains to match buhl inlaid and ormolu Cabinets rosewood seven octave Piano Hall & Sons' Etageres, Music Stand, Centre and Side Tables Bronzes, Vases, Ornaments, &c
LIBRARY CONTAINS
Royal Wilton Carpets rosewood Bookcase, valuable Library of Standard Works about 500 vols rosewood Library Suits, Tables Oil Paintings Engravings
CHAMBERS CONTAIN
Velvet and Brussels Carpets, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads Bureaus Commodes, Armoire a glace Washstands, Wardrobes Pictures fine Hair Mattresses, Beds Bedding, Reps and Satin De Laine Curtains Lace Curtains, &c., &c
DINING ROOM CONTAINS
solid Oak Buffet Extension Table Brussels Carpets rich French China and Cut Glassware, Silver Ware, Cutlery oak Dining Chairs in leather and plush Mirrors &c together with a large and fine assortment of Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, with which the sale will commence

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON AUCTIONEERS 19 Bowery—Sell this day at 10 o'clock, sharp at the south east corner of Broadway and Twenty sixth street contents of Wine and Lager Beer Saloon large black walnut Counter and Fixtures Chairs, Tables Mirrors Engravings Ice Box, Glasses Clocks, Lamps, Chandeliers Stoves, &c

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON AUCTIONEERS—SELL, this day at 11½ o'clock at 19 Bowery contents of a Saloon and Boarding House large Bar Counter and Fixtures Ale Pump Mirrors black walnut Round and Square Tables, Chairs Kegs and Demijohns assorted Glasses, Clocks Toilet Sets four Barbers Chairs Carpets marble top Bureau and Washstands, Chamber Suits Hallstands Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Cribs, Engravings Stoves, &c.
Also same day,
by virtue of an execution, lot of Toys Buttons, Fancy Goods, &c By order of William Alt, City Marshal.

I. S WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day, April 29 at 10½ o'clock at No 12 Bowery, gents' Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts Suspenders Neckties Pants Shoes, Combs, &c. also a small lot of Jewelry and Watches

I. S WEINBERGER AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day April 29 at 10½ o'clock, at No 12 Bowery, Furniture, Hair Mattresses walnut Suits Sofas, Sewing Machines Engravings Mirrors &c. Feather Pillows, China and Crockery Ware Stuffed Birds, also about 60 yards Oilcloth four yards wide

I. S WEINBERGER AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day, April 29 at 10½ o'clock, at No 12 Bowery, 10 cases of Thompsonian Appetizer and a lot of other Liquors, Wines, Champagnes and Cigars, to pay storage and charges.

I. S WEINBERGER AUCTIONEER SELLS THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at 12 Bowery, 5 cases Sardines, 5 cases Claret and 10 cases Thompsonian Appetizer

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER
Salesrooms No 1 North William street and 210 William street. Every convenience is offered to parties wishing to remove their property for convenience of sale to his large salesrooms. Having taken the large store, No 210 William street, in connection with No 1 North William street, Furniture can be stored until after the 1st of May, without charge, when goods will bring better prices
THIS DAY, APRIL 29,
at 11 o'clock, at No 208 West Thirty eighth street,
Handsome Household Furniture,
consisting black walnut Parlor Suits in brocatel and reps marble top Centre Tables Cottage Suits Sofa Bedsteads, Reception and Easy Chairs, large black walnut Bedsteads, black walnut single Bedsteads Hair, Spring and Excelsior Mattresses Feather Pillows black walnut marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture solid mahogany extension dining Tables, dining room Chairs Crockery and Glassware Tapestry Brussels and Three ply Carpets nearly new The entire furniture of a four story brown stone house

J. P TRAVER AUCTIONEER—TRAVER & CO WILL sell this day at 11 A M, at 59 Great Jones street, the Furniture of three private families moved for convenience of sale viz. —Parlor and Bedroom Suits elegant marble top Bureaus and Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Rockers mahogany black walnut and other Bedsteads Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloth, Mattresses Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Mirrors, Sewing Machine and other goods too numerous to mention. Buyers and dealers invited.

JAMES CAGNEY AUCTIONEER REAL ESTATE AND Loan Broker 194 Broadway Personal attention given to sales of Furniture at private residences, hotels Store Stocks &c

THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK P M
at No 7 Varick place Sullivan street
excellent Furniture of three story dwelling, consisting of elegant rosewood seven octave Piano, rosewood and carved rosewood Parlor Suits in terry French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors carved rosewood marble top Centre and Side Tables Secretary Bookcase, marble top Etagere, Lace Curtains Cornices velvet Brussels and three ply Carpets Hall Oilcloths Hat Tree walnut and Bedroom Suits Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows Dining and Kitchen Furniture &c
Remember the hour 2 o'clock

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO MONDAY MAY 1 AT 11 o'clock A M No 111 Henry street between Fairmont and Clark Brooklyn Parlor and Dining Furniture rosewood Parlor and Dining Suit Dresses Buffet Extension Table Velvet and Brussels Carpets Mirrors Mattresses handsome Gas Chandeliers and Brackets &c

MORRIS WILKINS AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Parlor Furniture
Rosewood Pianoforte &c Billiard Table,
Elegant Ormolu Chandeliers
French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors
E H LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on Tuesday, May 2 1871 at 10½ o'clock A M at the private residence 15th street between Twenty — and Twenty third streets, the entire Furniture contained in said house consisting of very elegant ebony Parlor Suits in drab reps richly carved ebony and ormolu Parlor Suits crimson satin inlaid octave rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte ebony and ormolu Cabinet ebony and ormolu Centre Table — satin Curtains elegant ormolu Chandeliers rich Lace Curtains, superb Parian Groups rosewood Chairs in flowered satin brocatel carved oak Billiard Table complete with balls, cues &c elegant walnut — carved black walnut Dining Chairs bronze — artistic bronze French Clock — French plate Pier and Mantel Glasses, richly carved rosewood French Bedsteads carved rosewood Armoire a glace elegant carved Dressing Table carved rosewood Dressing Bureau — Commodes, carved rosewood Lounges elegant rosewood — and Easy Chairs in crimson satin — Mattresses Bolsters and Pillows superb Aubusson — to Carpets very elegant — China Dinner Sets in blue and gold — elegant Cut Glass and Glass Ware — will be on exhibition on Saturday — Catalogues at the auctioneer's office — —

MARSHAL'S SALE—— AUCTIONEER — — — John H HILLIET Marshal

MORTGAGE SALE—MYER ISAAS AUCTIONEER sells at — o'clock at No — — — — — Chairs Engravings — — — JOHN A WITH Attorney for Mortgagee

MORTGAGE SALE BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage I will sell at auction — o'clock at the premises the entire Store Fixtures and Contents of Millinery Stall — Twenty sixth street
JAS C QUINN Attorney for Mortgagee

NEW YORK COMMON PLEAS
Nathan Lasen
vs.
Michael Collins
By virtue of an order in the above entitled action I will sell at public auction on Saturday April 29, 1871 at 10 o'clock A M the Property belonging to the firm of Lasen & Collins on the premises No 31 Attorney street, consisting of Children's Carriages finished and unfinished
NATHL JARVIS JR
Receiver

P. CALLEN & CO AUCTIONEERS 235 BOWERY sell this day at 10 o'clock the Stock and Fixtures of the Paper Hanging Store on — avenue near — street — Dealers and Housekeepers this is worthy your attention

R. FIELD AUCTIONEER WILL SELL THIS DAY at 10 o'clock at No 37 — — street near First avenue the entire furniture of a private family consisting of Chairs — Bedsteads, Washstands Crockery — Beds Mattresses Carpets Oilcloths Kitchen Furniture &c

RICHARD WALTERS AUCTIONEER SALESROOM 27 — street — will sell this day Saturday at 10 o'clock at — the Machinery and Fixtures of — consisting of — Saws and Benches — Bookbinder's Presses Steam Tank Steam Drier — Presses, Brands, Pulleys Shafting and Hangers Work Benches &c

S. HERMAN AUCTIONEER
Auction sale on Monday May 1 at 10 o'clock 386 Eighth avenue near Twenty sixth street, the entire Stock, Furniture and Fixtures of a first class Lager Beer Saloon and also the Household Furniture of said place consisting of Chairs Tables Counters, &c Also at 10½ o'clock at the corner Broadway and Forty — street the entire Stock Furniture and Fixtures of a Saloon, consisting of Liquors, Chairs, Counter Tables, &c

S. HERMAN AUCTIONEER—AUCTION SALE OF A Boarding House this day (Saturday), April 29, at 11 o'clock, at No 4 James street, the entire Furniture of said house consisting of Carpets Oilcloths, Bedding, Bedsteads, Mattresses Stoves &c Sale positive Housekeepers and dealers invited

THOMAS GAFFNEY AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL this day at — o'clock the well known Restaurant Liquor and Lager Beer Saloon corner North First and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, Sale positive, in one or more lots.

THOMAS REILLY, AUCTIONEER, 492 NINTH AVENUE will sell this day at 10 o'clock at 410 Tenth avenue near Thirty — fourth street the Stock and Fixtures of a fine Grocery Store Teas Spices, Soap Starch Counters and Fixtures, Scales, Tea Cans, &c and other Goods and Fixtures

TO CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY to be sold at public auction by ROBERTS & McCLELL on Monday May 8 1871 at 12 o'clock noon at Exchange Salesroom 111 Broadway the very valuable property situated at the northwest corner of South Fifth avenue late Laurens street Particulars at sale

WILLIAM ABBOTT AUCTIONEER OFFICE NO 6 City Hall place will sell on Saturday April 29 at 10½ o'clock the entire Furniture and Carpets contained in house No — Henry street—Fine Parlor Suits in crimson velvet Brussels and — Carpets Oilcloths, Mattresses Beds and enamelled Chamber Suits &c

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO 6 City Hall place will sell on Wednesday May 3 at 10 o'clock A M the Stock of new Furniture and Bedding contained in the warerooms 179 Chatham street comprising marble top Tables and Bureaus, Extension Tables, mahogany Chairs and Sofas Bookcases solid walnut and mahogany Bedsteads also a large assortment of Looking Glasses and Bedding &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT AUCTIONEER WILL SELL ON this day at 11 o'clock the Fixtures of the Liquor store 43 Peck slip Counter Ice Chest, Kegs Clock Demijohns, Screen Lager Beer Box, &c

WM WITTERS AUCTIONEER—SELLS ON SATURDAY at No 6 Tallman place, South Brooklyn all the Furniture &c in the house—fine velvet Carpets Parlor Suits black walnut Chamber suits Bedding China, Glass Stoves and all other Goods in the house Sale at 10½ o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, CONVERSANT WITH five modern languages and well at home in music and drawing desires an engagement highest references 47 Lafayette place

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, REMAINING IN THE city during the summer, will give daily instruction at pupils residence in Music, Drawing, and the higher English branches Terms $3 per week. Address N A C, Herald office

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires a situation as governess in city or country acquirements, English French and music. Address A. M B, box 5 4_9 Post office New York.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO TAKE A BRIEF course of lessons in Spanish wishes to communicate with a competent instructor Address box 5n_ Post office, stating terms.

BOARDING SCHOOL WANTED—FOR THREE BOYS, 7 10 and 14 years must be near New York Address stating location advantages and terms, A. DAVIS box 1 957 Post office

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN the country to instruct children in English branches music French drawing &c. Address IMPORTER, box 1 4_7 New York Post office, giving references terms &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, offers 300 Marble and Marbleized Mantels all complete Monuments, Grave Stones Table Tops &c. at prices that defy competition

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SLATE MANTELS MANY new designs from $8 50 upward
PENRHYN SLATE CO 40 West Eighteenth street
between Fifth and Sixth avenues

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEGANT designs from $9, $13 $15 up to $250 T B STEWART & CO, 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty fifth and Thirty sixth streets.

S. KLABER & CO, MARBLE WORKS 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty first street between Broadway and Eighth avenue Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new and original designs cheapest in the city

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN FOURTEEN years benumbing application gas administered beautiful Teeth $1 Set $10 Plumpers for hollow cheeks sets repaired J JAY VILLERS 155 Grand st, near Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards, also unique styles for dwelling houses
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway

A1.—KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables all furnished with the celebrated Cat gut Cushions at greatly reduced prices New 5x10 Tables complete, $275 and other sizes at corresponding rates. Warerooms corner Canal and Centre streets.

NOTICE
To Billiard Table Makers
I W H Griffith hereby gives you notice that I am the only authorized agent who has the right to apply M Delaney's patent cushions with one or two wires and if any one should infringe on the same they shall be dealt with as the law directs And I furthermore give notice to the public that all who shall inform me of any infringement, and on conviction of the parties I will pay $500 WM H GRIFFITH
Billiard Table Manufacturer 40 Vesey street, New York

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 35 Bleecker street. N B —These eyes are endorsed by the faculty

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A FINE RYE OR BOURBON WHISKEY AT $2 50 PER gallon fine Sherry and Port Wine, $2 50 per gallon, Scotch and Irish Whiskey Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum $— per gallon All warranted pure. WILLIAM M GILES 189 Sixth avenue corner Thirteenth street.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANÇAIS (21 ANS) DÉSIRE UNE PLACE DANS une famille d'Amérique pour se rendre généralement utile, est très capable d'enseigner le français Pas d'objections pour la campagne. S'adresser à LOUIS, 2_1 Spring st

UNE CHANTEUSE (MEZZO SOPRANO (STOLTZ) DEMANDE pour la saison prochaine, un engagement en Amérique, répertoire—Le Prophète la Favorite et la Reine de Chypre, etc. grand répertoire des concerts Adresser A. L. O, poste restante à Bruxelles, Belgique.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), APRIL 29,
Last Night of the Great Tragedy of
RICHARD III
First and only appearance of
COUNT JOANNES,
COUNT JOANNES,
COUNT JOANNES
for this night only, when he will sustain the character of
RICHARD III,
RICHARD III
which will be given with all its magnificence of Scenery Costumes and GLITTERING ARMORS and GRAND PROCESSION
ON MONDAY EVENING MAY 1,
the distinguished Tragedian
E L DAVENPORT,
E L DAVENPORT,
In his masterly impersonation of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
in Massinger's great play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS
In speedy preparation the intensely interesting original American drama in four acts and a prologue illustrative of life and adventure in the South west entitled
KIT THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER
expressly written for the popular character actor,
Mr F S CHANFRAU
who will appear in his original and impressive personation of
KIT, OF ARKANSAS

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway opposite St Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE Managers
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON
MATINEE MATINEE
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
at 2 o'clock Children half price
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR
THE KU KLUX KLAN
DOUGHERTY with hits on the Topics of the Day
GERALDINE AND LEOPOLD
COPS RAFFLE R SHEWALL WAMBOLD
THE CLAN'S BALLET
THE DIFFERENT ACTS (See small bills)
Afternoon at 2 evening at 8 o'clock Seats reserved in advance
GRAND GALA BILL
AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BOOTH'S THEATRE
After a month of preparation will be presented on EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK Shakespeare's beautiful play of the WINTER'S TALE
with
MR LAWRENCE BARRETT
as LEONTES
Mrs — — as Hermione
Mr W — as — Polyxenes
Miss Bella Pateman as Perdita
MR MARK SMITH
as AUTOLYCUS
Mr Robert Pateman as The Clown
Miss Mary Wells as Paulina
and a strong cast in the rest of the characters

Entire new Scenery by Messrs Witham Lewis and Conrey Costumes by Thomas Joyce Properties and Appointments by Deuel and assistants New Machinery by — and assistants Calcium Effects by J Scollon, and new Music by — and — Moll nhauer
The whole under the stage direction of
Mr D W WALLER

Among others the scenes will introduce the following —
Act 1 Sicilia
VESTIBULE in a SICILIAN PALACE, with a view of MOUNT ETNA.
PYRRHIC DANCE
by sixteen Grecian — —
Act —Scene 1
THE QUEEN'S BOUDOIR.
Scene —A PRISON
Act —
THEATRE AT SYRACUSE
prepared for the TRIAL of QUEEN HERMIONE with the return of THE ORACLE OF APOLLO
Act 4
THE SEA SHORE DURING A STORM
Act 5—Bohemia.
A pastoral Scene in Bohemia
DANCE OF SHEPHERDS and a
GREAT SATYR ORGIE
Scene —Sicilia
THE PERISTYLE OF THE PALACE WITH THE CIRCLE BEATED STATUE SCENE

SATURDAY MATINEE
Mr LAWRENCE BARRETT
as JONQUIL
in ONLY A HEART

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre or at its branch ticket office at Ditson & Co's music store, No 711 Broadway

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE
SECOND WEEK
of the
GREAT SUCCESS,
PLUCK
PLUCK
PLUCK.
GEORGE F CLARKE as ERNEST STERLING
NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY
BEAUTY AND FASHION THRONG
THIS FIRST THEATRE
MATINEE TO DAY AT 2
IN REHEARSAL—RANK

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE
FOURTH
PLUCK MATINEE
TO DAY AT 2

WOOD'S MUSEUM
ADMISSION THIRTY CENTS
GRAND MATINEE TO DAY AT 2 P M
GRAND MATINEE TO DAY AT 2 P M
STREETS OF NEW YORK
STREETS OF NEW YORK
STREETS OF NEW YORK
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
TO DAY AT 2 P M
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK
THE SNOW STORY
UNION SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT
GREAT FIRE SCENE
On exhibition from 8 A. M. to 8 P M
LITTLE LULU
and ROB ROY MACGREGOR JR
Sunday evening April 30 third lecture by
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
Monday May 1 afternoon and evening,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Tuesday, May 2, benefit of Mr J M WARD

5TH AVENUE THEATRE BEGINS AT 8
Sole Lessee and Manager Mr AUGUSTIN DALY
Mr CHARLES MATHEWS
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

"THE CRITIC OR, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED"

Mr DALY begs to announce that in view of the very EMPHATIC APPROVAL which has been extended to the present programme by really OVERFLOWING audiences no change will be made for the present and THE CRITIC, OR A TRAGEDY REHEARSED and HIDA THOUSAND A YEAR the two most amusing comedies of the year will be acted EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, the characters of Sir Fretful Plagiary Mr Puff the Critic, and Mr Puddington Green, by Mr CHARLES MATHEWS, and the other characters by Miss Clara Morris Fanny Morant Linda Dietz Lizzie Winter, Nellie Mortimer Amy Ames Mr W Davidge George Parkes G F De Vere D Whiting Bascomb, Barnett Browne Pierce and others

, Mr MATHEWS' FOURTH MATINEE Saturday next at half past 1 o'clock THE CRITIC, Mr Mathews in two characters and a CONJUGAL LESSON
, The Box Office is open from 8 A. M to 5 P M, and seats may be secured three weeks ahead.

DAN BRYANT'S TWENTY THIRD STREET,
between Sixth and Seventh avs near Booth's theatre.
FAMILY MATINEE TO DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEE

MATINEE	BRYANT'S	MATINEE
MATINEE	BRYANT'S	MATINEE
MATINEE	BRYANT'S	MATINEE
MATINEE	BRYANT'S	MATINEE
MATINEE	BRYANT'S	MATINEE
MATINEE	BRYANT'S	MATINEE
MATINEE	BRYANT'S	MATINEE
MATINEE	BRYANT'S	MATINEE
MATINEE	BRYANT'S	MATINEE

Bring the children to see Little Mac as the Monkey
Messrs Seymour, McAndrews Dave Reed the Mac, Stanley, D Alberte Norman Foster Blue way, Warren, Collins Oakes, and James Morrison's Orchestra
DAN BRYANT TO DAY DAN BRYANT
FAMILY MATINEE TO DAY FAMILY MATINEE
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS TO DAY MATINEE

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS
TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
CORNER BROADWAY
MATINEE TO DAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK
MATINEE TO DAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK
MATINEE TO DAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK
All the new features All the new artists appear
MATINEE NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MATINEE
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK TO NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. JEFF JEFF.

JEFF	GRAND MATINEE TO DAY, 2½	JEFF
JEFF	GRAND MATINEE TO DAY 2½	JEFF
JEFF	THE GREAT DRAMA JEFF	JEFF
JEFF	THE REALISTIC PLANTATION SCENE	JEFF
JEFF	JEFF'S LIFE LEAP SENSATION	JEFF
JEFF	THE ESCAPE FROM THE WATERS.	JEFF
JEFF	JOHNNY WILD AS JEFF	JEFF
JEFF	SYDNEY FRANKS EMMA ALFORD	JEFF
JEFF	HUGH FAY KATE EMMETT	JEFF
JEFF	JEFF II JEFF II JEFF III	JEFF
JEFF	KERNS AS SUSY RIGGS AS HIGHLOW	JEFF

OWING TO THE GREAT SUCCESS OF
MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY,
SIGNOR FRANCESCO FILIPPI
MISS ADELAIDE MANZOCCI and
ANTONIO L MORA,
at the SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS
at ASSOCIATION HALL
the management has the pleasure of informing the public that the above artists will appear to-day (Saturday), April 29, at 3 o'clock.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS

LINA EDWIN'S
RANK

B SPECIAL REQUEST
BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
AT THE CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1871

STEINWAY HALL ARION SOCIETY
SATURDAY April 29 at 8 P M
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert under direction of Dr LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, from Breslau
on which occasion the following eminent talent will assist —Miss Ida Rosenburgh soprano Mr F Remmertz, baritone Dr L Damrosch violin the Arion Society, and a grand orchestra of 80 performers Tickets $1 reserved seats 50c. extra, to be had at music stores and at the door

LINA EDWIN'S
RANK.

BANJO, SONG AND DANCE JIG CLOG AND IRISH Jig Dancing taught—Pupils fitted for the stage, by JOHN BOGAN 160 East Houston street, near Bowery Ladies taught privately

LINA EDWIN'S
RANK

MISCELLANEOUS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC ITALIAN OPERA,
TEN SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS ONLY
Director L ALBITES
SEATS for first three nights and matinee can be had at the Academy at Schirmer's, 701 and 119 Broadway.
OPENING NIGHT MONDAY EVENING MAY 1,
will be produced in magnificent style and with a grand Military Band on the stage, Donizetti's Opera,
POLIUTO, POLIUTO, POLIUTO
Grand re-entree of
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
In her admirable character of Paolina and debut of
Signor GIUSEPPE VILLANI tenore di forza,
of the greatest contemporaneous living has created a most remarkable sensation in Havana in his grand role of Poliuto
Sig REINA SILVERUS, Sig BACELLI CALLISTENE.
Conductor Signor NICOLAO
WEDNESDAY, second night of Verdi's favorite Opera,
TRAVIATA, TRAVIATA, TRAVIATA.
Debut of a most distinguished Tenore di Grazia,
Signor ENRICO CAROSELLI
THURSDAY at BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY GRAND GALA MATINEE

BOWERY THEATRE
SIXTH NIGHT
OF MR
JOHNNY ALLEN
the great Ethiopian Comedian
and Dutch Character Actor,
HOUSES PACKED TO THE DOME.
Mr JOHNNY ALLEN
In his great character of
SCHNIDER Or SCHNIDER,
DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
JAKE SCHNIDER }
LOW LISA SCHNIDER } Mr JOHNNY ALLEN.
YOUNG JACOB SCHNIDER }
Sustained by the whole company
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
APPROPRIATE MOUNTINGS
BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATION
STARTLING MECHANICAL WONDERS,
never before presented here.
NEW SONGS AND DANCES,
expressly written for and arranged by
JOHNNY ALLEN
for this superb Drama, To be preceded by a Comedietta.

WALLACK'S MONDAY APRIL 24,
and
EVERY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
THE LIAR
and
THE NERVOUS MAN
A MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL
illustrated by the following artists —
Messrs LESTER WALLACK, JOHN BROUGHAM JOHN GILBERT MARLOWE RINGGOLD WILLIAMSON, ROCKWELL LANAGAN LEONARD Mesdames CLARA JENNINGS, GERMON MESTAYER, SEFTON, DELAND and others
ON MONDAY MAY 1
for the first time this season, Mr W H Hurlbut's comedy,
AMERICANS IN PARIS
preceded by the great success of the season
THE LIAR

WALLACK'S THIS SATURDAY, MATINEE
AT 1½ P M
Maddison Morton's Laughable Comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,
and
Bayle Bernard's Comedietta,
HIS LAST LEGS
illustrated by the following artists —
Mr LESTER WALLACK, Mr JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr OWEN MARLOWE Mr J H STODDART Mr B T RINGGOLD Mr M LANAGAN Mr C M HOLLAND Mr W J. LEONARD Mrs. THOS BARRY Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs JOHN SEFTON Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss FOWLER, Miss CLAYTON and others
TO NIGHT
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
THE LIAR
and
THE NERVOUS MAN
Illustrated by the following eminent artists —
Messrs LESTER WALLACK JOHN BROUGHAM JOHN GILBERT, MARLOWE RINGGOLD WILLIAMSON, ROCKWELL LANAGAN LEONARD, Mesdames CLARA JENNINGS, GERMON, MESTAYER, SEFTON DELAND and others
ON MONDAY MAY 1
for the first time this season Mr W H Hurlbut's Comedy,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
preceded by the great success of the season,
THE LIAR
Due notice will be given of the production of
RANDALL'S THUMB
now playing with great success in London.

WALLACK'S SATURDAY MATINEE,
APRIL 29,
at half past 1 P M
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME
and
HIS LAST LEGS

GLOBE THEATRE 728 Broadway
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
The laughable Pantomime,
NICODEMUS
NICODEMUS ROBERT BUTLER
Mr LARRY TOOLEY,
QUILTER and GOODRICH
WALTER BRAY,
EL NINO EDDY, LITTLE VIC
THE PEARL
of
TOKEY,
by the great
KIRALFY TROUPE
assisted by the
HERNANDEZ FOSTER PANTOMIME COMPANY,
at the
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE.
All the mammoth troupe appear in new acts songs, duets.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty third street and Eighth avenue
MATINEE TO DAY AT 2—LA PERICHOLE.
MATINEE TO DAY AT 2—LA PERICHOLE.
MATINEE TO DAY AT 2—LA PERICHOLE
AIMEE as the Ballad singer GAUSINS as Piquillo
EVENING AT 8 LES BRIGANDS
EVENING AT 8 LES BRIGANDS
EVENING AT 8 LES BRIGANDS
AIMEE, GAUSINS, PERSINI.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE
AT PAR EVERY NIGHT
SUNDAY—Seventeenth Grand Concert by
James Fisk, Jr's famous NINTH REGIMENT BAND assisted by Mlle. AIMEE, Miss NELLY PETERS and Mr J. LEVY, the distinguished Cornet Performer
WEDNESDAY, MAY 3
REVIVAL OF LE PETIT FAUST
THURSDAY MAY 4,
BENEFIT OF HENRY C PAGE
A MONSTER PROGRAMME.
Seats secured from 8 A. M till 5 P M at the Box Office also at Schirmer's 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad Ticket Office corner Twenty third street and Broadway

OLYMPIC THEATRE
SIXTH WEEK
AND LAST NIGHTS
of Augustin Daly's great drama of contemporaneous society. entitled,

H O R I Z O N

G. L. FOX has an unusually accordant character as the politician SUNDOWN ROWSE

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 2
Presented with every care and elaborate scenic and panoramic aids by T E Hayes
TABLEAUX NIGHTLY ENCORED
G L FOX AS SUNDOWN ROWSE, M C. D C.
Seats for the last nights can now be secured.

OLYMPIC SATURDAY, APRIL 29
MATINEE HORIZON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
G L FOX as SUNDOWN ROWSE
Secured seats One Dollar.
LAST MATINEES

MRS F B CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN
SATURDAY EVENING APRIL 29,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN for
THIS NIGHT ONLY
Little Lillie as Eva
Mr E Lamb as Phineas Fletcher

MRS F B CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE BROOKLYN, to rent for the summer season by the week or month. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, 263 Montague street, Brooklyn

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
AT THE CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1871.

LINA EDWIN'S
RANK

SATSUMA'S ROYAL "JAPS"
At San Francisco Hall 585 Broadway.
First representations of the wonderful
MAGIC EGG AND INCUBATION FEATS
The unique and original
JAP SONG AND DANCE,
together with the other mystifying acts
Seats six days in advance at the box office.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, when children will be admitted at half price.

745 745 745
DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT MUSEUM,
745—BROADWAY—745,
opposite Astor place.
745

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
AT THE CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1871

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, THE RENOWNED contralto, and Mr J R THOMAS, the eminent basso, will sing in aid of the House of Rest for Consumptives, this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Heavenly Rest Fifth avenue, above Forty fifth street. Cards of admission 50c., may be had at the door

"SAVE THE BOY"
Rev FATHER NUGENT of Liverpool,
will tell the story of
"NOBODY'S CHILDREN,"
at the Cooper Institute, Sunday evening, April 30 at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents

THE DAUNTLESS,
A new Polka Mazurka,
by
Thomas Baker
Played by the orchestra at Wallack's theatre with great success Dedicated to Commodore J G Bennett, Jr, of the New York Yacht squadron
The title page represents the colors of the yacht squadron and the Commodore Price 50 cents
WM A POND & CO, 547 Broadway.

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and 638 Broadway
between Houston and Bleecker streets
BROADWAY ARCADE,
BROADWAY ARCADE
The gayest place on Broadway
Lady attendants

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"THE VEXED BERMOOTHES."

Interview With the Governor of Bermuda.

A New Colonial Federation in the British West Indies Contemplated—Kingston, Jamaica, to be the Capital—England's Reasons—Her Present Policy—She Will Not Coerce Them, but Will Fight for Them to Her Bottom Dollar—The Governor's Views on Lowe's Lucifer Match Question—The United States—The High Commission—The Calumets of Peace.

When Shakspeare applied the epithet of the "vexed Bermoothes" to the coralline islands in the Atlantic, which we call nowadays the Bermudas, he little pictured to himself the fact that a venerable gentleman yclept Sir Thomas Gore Browne would, as Governor of these same coral reefs, call in for a day or two to a city like New York on his way to the Old World, and give his opinions on things in general to a reporter of the HERALD for publication on the following morning. Yet such has been the case. Fresh from the land of hurricanes, which lies on the edge of the trade wind, Sir Thomas looks as calm as

AN OYSTER IN THE EBB TIDE,

and has, at the same time, all the stately suavity beloved of Pall Mall. He has a decided military appearance were it not for the mild expression of his eyes, for his chin is shaven according to the orthodox manner of the Horse Guards, leaving a straight-cut mustache and whiskers of veteran white still standing. He has been

A COLONIAL GOVERNOR FOR MANY YEARS,

having seen service in that capacity in the antipodal regions of New Zealand and Tasmania.

It is a long time since Juan Bermudez discovered the islands which now bear his name—so far back as 1522. That they have not become the centre of commerce in an alarming degree is easy of explanation, but the value in which England holds them is demonstrable in the importance she attaches to them as a station for her fleet.

A HERALD reporter had the privilege of having an interview with the Governor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and subjoins an account thereof. He found his Excellency

COMMUNICATIVE AND COURTEOUS.

REPORTER—As one in whom England has for many years reposed the greatest confidence in the administration of her colonial affairs, the HERALD, Sir Thomas, would be glad to publish any views you may have on the matter.

SIR THOMAS—I shall be only too happy. I have the greatest respect for the press, for the HERALD in particular. My views are those of an old servant of the crown on his own responsibility, and entirely without inspiration from the home government.

REPORTER—So much the better. Can you tell me if there are any steps on foot looking to a confederation of the British West India Islands?

SIR THOMAS—Yes; the home government have spoken very sensibly, I think, upon the matter. They are anxious to federate the colonies in groups, as far as possible, so as to make their governments simpler and

THEIR STRENGTH GREATER.

REPORTER—What is aimed at in the proposed federation?

SIR THOMAS—The object is to produce a state of things similar to the Dominion of Canada.

REPORTER—Are there any obstacles in the way?

SIR THOMAS—None that I know of. I understand the whole plan is ready, and it but requires action to consummate it. If any difficulty should arise it would be among the colonies themselves.

REPORTER—What objection can they have?

SIR THOMAS—The colonies, with few exceptions, are

JEALOUS OF EACH OTHER.

In the antipodes, for instance, the government would be glad of a union between Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania; but this envy of each other prevents it.

REPORTER—In case these West India Islands should wish to annex themselves to the United States or any other power what would England do?

SIR THOMAS—From my long experience I gather one fact, that she will never again attempt coercion with her colonies. Her efforts in this direction have not been very successful—

YOUR OWN GREAT COUNTRY TO WIT.

(Here the aged Governor bowed and smiled blandly.) But, sir, what England says to her colonies is this: "While you are willing to stand by the mother country we will stand by you to the last shot in the locker and the last shilling in the exchequer."

REPORTER—How do the people of Bermuda view that question?

SIR THOMAS—You see our population is about 11,800, and they depend in a great measure on the visits of the fleet. Hamilton, Bermuda, is the midway station to Halifax, and much of the profit of the inhabitants is derived from the navy. Half the population are negroes, and they have very few political ideas. The remainder would not by a change wish to

RISK THEIR MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

REPORTER—Noble people! Where would the capital of the new federation be?

SIR THOMAS—Kingston, Jamaica, without doubt, because of the great importance of that colony.

REPORTER—How do the British officials in the West Indies view the St. Domingo question?

SIR THOMAS—They do not much care one way or the other. England has no interest there—why should they?

REPORTER—With regard to Cuba?

SIR THOMAS—Their feelings are similarly neutral. They rather sympathize with Spain, you know, because

THE OTHERS ARE REBELS.

REPORTER—What do you believe, then, to be the future colonial policy of England?

SIR THOMAS—It will be based on the two great ideas of the Anglo-Saxon race—peace and commerce—a spirit in which all of that race everywhere should join to the same great ends. (Another diplomatic smile.)

REPORTER—Do the colored people give you any trouble?

SIR THOMAS—No. They are free to do what they please and

LIKE TO DO NOTHING.

REPORTER—You have doubtless read the excited debate on the budget in the House of Commons on the lucifer match question? Do you think they would be likely to set the Bermudas in a blaze?

SIR THOMAS—That is a very deep question. Matches of any kind are not made or used there to the same extent they are in England. The tropical climates do not require them much, and, besides, the high winds which prevail there do not encourage them.

REPORTER—What of the winds, Governor?

SIR THOMAS—They are high.

REPORTER—Is there no view in which the natives could get up an excitement over Lowe's lucifers?

SIR THOMAS—Except in a jocular way. If they do not get cheap matches they will have a grievance to put in their pipes, because they cannot smoke them. If, on the contrary, the lucifers come in as before it will make them as happy as the arrival of an extra man-of-war.

THE AGED GOVERNOR WINKED

with all the subtlety of an accomplished wit.

REPORTER—How is that?

SIR THOMAS—Because, sir, because it would be an increase of force-for-us (phosphorus), ha! ha!

The reporter joined in the aged Governor's mirth for fifteen minutes. When he had sufficiently recovered his breath to proceed the conversation was continued.

REPORTER—Is this your first visit to the shores of the United States?

SIR THOMAS—Yes, and I greatly regret that I shall not have the opportunity of a lengthened stay to examine into its resources and admire its progress. I hope on my return to have an opportunity of doing so. It is my great desire to cross the Continent on your wonderful railway and observe the immensity of your territory. There are many points, I think, on which we would

TAKE VALUABLE HINTS FROM YOU—

your railroad cars, for instance. Fifteen hours in a train from London to Perth is something terrible. Here you think nothing of two hundred hours.

REPORTER—You have a great treat in store for you. The journey to a man of your travel and experience would be very suggestive.

SIR THOMAS—Yes, I am anxious to see your red men. I have had, as Governor of New Zealand, of Tasmania, had opportunities of observing the Maori and Tasmanians, and would like, for ethnological reasons,

TO SEE YOUR ABORIGINES.

REPORTER—They are unruly at present, and have a fondness for scalps, your Excellency.

SIR THOMAS—The Maoris are most perfect gentlemen, but you know how it is. When they come in contact with Anglo-Saxon civilization they must fade. I believe firmly in New Zealand.

REPORTER—To Macaulay's extent?

SIR THOMAS—Well, not quite; but who can tell?

REPORTER—We have got

A LONG WAY FROM BERMUDA.

Do you see any marked improvement there of late?

SIR THOMAS—None, except in the improvement in its equipment as a naval station. That is really its principal use. The shipping is neither very extensive nor growing.

REPORTER—You do not purpose delaying long among us?

SIR THOMAS—No. I leave for Quebec in the morning, because I want to be in England by the 16th of May.

REPORTER—Do you join in the sanguine hopes of those who predict success from the labors of the Joint High Commission?

SIR THOMAS—I may say, sir, with all my heart, that not only as my own opinion, but as that of every intelligent person I have met, the wish is father to the thought.

PEACE AND COMMERCE

should be the keynotes of civilization and the tonic foundation of all the harmonies between all nations, but particularly between two such Powers as England and the United States.

REPORTER—You have no fear of any conflagration at present?

SIR THOMAS—No. America has been patient, England is willing to concede all that honor will justify, and between both countries the only fire I hope to see created is that at the calumet of peace, smoked by sixty millions of freemen and lit with flashing lucifer matches of good humor, whether taxed or otherwise.

This appeared to exhaust the aged Governor's information of public interest.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28—1:30 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The weather has remained without important change at San Francisco Thursday night. The barometer has fallen at the Rocky Mountain stations, with threatening and cloudy weather. The lowest pressure which on Thursday was central on Lake Huron has remained very persistently in the neighborhood of that lake, and has extended eastward to the St. Lawrence. The barometer has fallen heavily, with heavy rains in the Eastern States. The rains have abated from Lake Ontario to the South Atlantic, but are now expected in Michigan. Partially cloudy and clearing weather, with rising barometer, now prevails from Iowa to Ohio, and thence to the Gulf and South Atlantic.

Probabilities.

It is probable that cloudy and clearing weather will on Saturday prevail on the Lakes and Middle States. Clear and partially cloudy weather is probable for the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. In the Eastern States it is probable that the rains will cease during the day.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Construction of the North Pacific Railroad—Unfounded Reports Concerning Mrs. Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1871.

S. W. Evans, from Southern California, dropped dead in a Chinese den last night.

The North Pacific Railroad advertises for proposals for the construction of the first twenty-five miles of the road, to Washington Territory.

Rumors that Mrs. Fair has committed suicide are constantly being started. She is provided with every possible comfort in the jail. Her daughter and mother are allowed to remain with her.

The steamer Constitution from Panama has arrived with eighty-one way passengers. She reports having left at Acapulco the United States steamer Mohican.

THE MISSISSIPPI CREVASSES.

The River Falling—New Orleans Safe from Inundation.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1871.

The City Surveyor reports the river falling and the levees all safe along the front of the city. Bonnet Carre crevasse is now 1,200 feet wide. Otherwise there is no material change in the situation there. The water is within half a mile north of Kennerville. It has also made its appearance on the low ground East and South.

A FATAL BURST.

A Boiler Explosion in Twenty-fourth Street Last Night—One Man Killed and Several Seriously Injured—A Frightful Shock.

At a few minutes after eight o'clock last night the residents in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, were startled by a loud report, immediately following which was a crash of glass. They were not long in ascertaining that a boiler in the rubber hose manufactory of Barrowclough, Brien & Co., Nos. 531 and 533 West Twenty-fourth street, had exploded, the result of which was that one of the men employed in the place, named Henry Roan, aged thirty-nine years, residing at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, received

INJURIES FROM WHICH HE DIED

shortly after being removed to the station house in Twentieth street. Two others also were severely injured.

The boiler, which is a new one, and used for the purpose of vulcanizing the rubber, is located in the rear of the ground floor and connected with the engine by a steam pipe. The men were

TESTING THE POWER OF THE BOILER,

and at the time of the explosion had forced it up to twenty-one pounds. Jeremiah Malone, aged twenty-eight years, of 133 West Thirty-third street, was severely injured about the head and body, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. John Denning, aged thirty-five years, of Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was slightly injured and sent home. Roan leaves a wife and three children. His body is in charge of Captain McDermott, at the Sixteenth precinct station house, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The building is a large four story brick structure, and is slightly damaged,

ALL THE WINDOWS BEING SMASHED.

At the time of the explosion several other persons were in the building, but fortunately none of them were injured. The physician who visited the dead man states that a piece of iron was driven into his left side, causing him to bleed internally, to which he attributes his death. His right leg, from the knee downward, was completely smashed, besides being cut and contused above the knee.

Another Explosion in Twentieth Street.

At twenty minutes past five o'clock last night the bread meter in Fuller's bakery, Nos. 158, 160 and 162 West Twentieth street, exploded, slightly injuring John Davis, of No. 158 West Twentieth street, and John Whiting. They were taken home by their friends.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1871.

A construction train ran into a cattle train south of Kokomo about noon to-day. The engine and several cars were thrown from the track, a brakeman was killed, and the southward bound trains were considerably delayed.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28, 1871.

The report that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have purchased a controlling interest in the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad is authoritatively denied, both from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Thomas Martin, of Charlestown, Mass., was killed on Thursday by falling down stairs.

Huner & Co.'s planing mill and sash factory, at Warren, Ohio, was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $15,000.

Thomas McLaughlin was killed at Rosendale, Ulster county, N. Y., on Thursday by the breaking of a guy rope.

The Anchor line steamship Alexandria, quarantined at Halifax with smallpox on board, landed two patients yesterday, fumigated the ship and sailed for St. John, N. B.

James Milton's carpenter shop, in Pittsburg, was set on fire by an incendiary yesterday morning and destroyed, and Mr. Milton perished in the flames.

Charles G. Bennett, of Denver, Colorado, in a fit of jealousy, yesterday, shot and killed Cynthia Malcom, a young domestic in his father's family.

A man named Nason was arrested in New Haven, Conn., yesterday for repeated attempts at incest with his three daughters.

In the Springfield (Mass.) Police Court yesterday the Rev. Thomas Gordan, an Irish Protestant clergyman, late chaplain at the county jail, was held in $500 bail for trial for assault and intended rape. Gordan is eighty-two years of age.

Arrangements have been completed to add the Bessemer Steel Works to the rolling mill works at Joliet, Ill. Some of the capitalists of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have agreed to furnish $2,000,000 to the enterprise.

A despatch from Hancock, Lake Superior, says the propeller Northern got in yesterday morning. She broke six miles of ice in Portage Lake. The steamer last Saturday left Marquette for Silver Island, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and returned to Marquette with 100 tons of silver ore, consuming four days in the trip.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92⅝; ten-forties, 89¼.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, April 28.—United States five-twenty bonds are quoted at 97 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 28—4:30 P. M.—The market closed firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling uplands, 7¼d.; middling Orleans, 7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 6,000 for export and speculation.

The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 416,000 bales, of which 267,000 are American. The sales of the week have been 81,000 bales, of which 15,000 were taken for export and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 951,000 bales, of which 562,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 99,000 bales, of which 43,000 were American. Actual export, 14,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dulness in the cotton market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 28—2 P. M.—Wheat, 12s. per cental for California white; 10s. 10d. a 11s. 1d. for No. 2 to No. 1 new red Western spring, and 11s. 9d. for red winter. The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, all of which were American. Flour, 27s. 3d. per bbl. for Western canal. Corn, 32s. 6d. per quarter for new.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Rosin, 15s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of fine pale American. Tallow, 42s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, April 28—Common rosin, 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 42s. 9d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £31 10s. a £32 per ton. Spirits turpentine, 10d. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, April 28.—Petroleum, 47f. for fine pale American.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Man Kills His Wife and Himself.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 20.]

Last evening it became known in the city that a terrible tragedy had been enacted at the corner of Howard and Twenty-seventh streets, the details of which have been ascertained as follows:—

Some four years since, Charles Peterson, a Swede, married his wife, Adelia, a young Irish girl. For some time they lived together in harmony, but recently a change came over the nature of their domestic relations, which ended in a suit for divorce instituted by the wife, which has been pending in one of the District Courts.

Yesterday afternoon they had arranged to meet at the office of a lawyer in town and arrange some affairs. At the appointed hour Peterson was on hand, but his wife came not, and after waiting some time he left the office and repaired to his house on Bernal Heights, where he intended to see his wife and find out why she had not kept her engagement. She was not at home and for a time he remained in the vicinity.

In the meantime, Mrs. Peterson had been to the lawyer's office and at six o'clock returned home. As she was getting off the cars at the corner of Howard and Twenty-ninth streets she was met by her husband and together they walked towards what was once their home. After this nothing further was seen of them until they reached a ravine at the foot-hills. While they were standing near a bridge that crossed the ravine a man named Schultz passed within a hundred yards, and was startled by a cry of "Murder! murder!" from a female. He turned to the spot from whence the sound came and saw Peterson clutch his wife's arm and raise what appeared to be a knife. For some reason best known to himself Schultz, instead of going to the woman's assistance, ran away, and did not appear for some time afterwards.

The next scene in this most horrible tragedy was the appearance of Michael Skelly, a gentleman connected with railroad matters. Mr. Skelly was driving past the locality mentioned when he observed what appeared to be a woman lying by the road side. He alighted from his carriage, and was horrified when he saw that the woman's clothing was covered with blood, and that her face was cut almost beyond recognition. He soon after noticed the body of a man about a hundred yards away, which was that of Peterson. In the right hand of Peterson was clenched a bloody dagger, and his clothing, saturated with blood, told plainly that three stabs in the left breast had caused his death, either one of which would have been fatal, all having passed through the heart. Mr. Skelly aroused the citizens in the vicinity, who took care of the bodies, and himself reported the matter to Coroner Letterman, who took charge of the remains and had them placed in the Morgue. An examination of Mrs. Peterson's body revealed six distinct wounds, one on the left cheek, which fractured the jaw-bone, two on the left arm; and three on the left breast, the last mentioned being the cause of death.

When Peterson married his wife he had a sum of money which he invested in property at Bernal Heights, starting a small grocery. It is stated that soon after he deeded the property to his wife. They had three children, and for a time lived happily together. Recently a man, whose name for the present is not made public, was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Peterson frequently when her husband was away from home, and it is stated that the husband had ocular proof of her unfaithfulness. From that time forth a coldness sprang up between them, and the result is as elsewhere stated.

Yesterday morning Peterson went to a friend of his and asked what was best to be done. This party said that if Peterson thought his wife false he should kill her. Peterson replied that he would be hung, and then saying he would consider the matter left, and was not again seen until dead.

The dead parents leave three children to fight through life alone, and the wife leaves an aged mother.

Charles Peterson came here as a sailor on board a merchant vessel in the year 1859. He was a Swede, and, like most of his countrymen, was industrious. He had left a wife in one of the Eastern cities—Boston or Lowell—and immediately upon his arrival here set to work to accumulate sufficient money to pay her passage to California. He succeeded in his efforts, sent for his wife, and she came. He continued to work hard, treated her well and supported her in comfort. But the seducer came into the orbit of Peterson's married life, and ere long estranged the heart of his wife, so that she left her husband's home, and, not content with taking away all that properly belonged to her, carried off even the joint household furniture. He cared no longer to remain steadily at work, and soon afterward joined T. J. L. Smiley in his expedition to recover the treasure from the wreck of the Golden Gate. He returned to this city with a little money, and, having ascertained beyond a doubt that his wife had been unfaithful to him, he obtained a divorce from her. To illustrate the character of the man, however, we may mention that, even after her conduct toward him, meeting her on the street almost in rags, he spent two or three hundred dollars in providing her with decent clothing and other necessaries and comforts. With the remainder of his money he went into the express business, doing the carrying for the Sailors' Home, on Battery street, and invested in some lots of land in the neighborhood of Twenty-seventh street. Subsequently he left the service of the Sailors' Home and took his stand, with his wagon, opposite the Alameda ferry, on Davis street. He left that and went into the grocery business, having in the meantime married another wife. A friend of his doing business in this city says that he often warned Peterson against giving credit, but finally one day Peterson came to him and said that he had been obliged to give up the business; that his wife would give credit, and that she had ruined him. He went to Virginia City to get work, but failed to get it. His wife, *of whom he had already had his suspicions* as to her fidelity, commenced an action for divorce against him on the ground of "cruelty," and at last, goaded by despair, he ended her life and his in a fit of frenzy, as unexpected to his friends as it was inconsistent with his former conduct and course of life. In some points the case so resembles that which is now on trial before Judge Dwinelle as to challenge attention.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE IN LAKE ONTARIO.

Government Survey Boat Upset—One Life Lost.

[From the Oswego (N. Y.) Advertiser, April 23.]

This morning Mr. Fred Tarril and William P. Judson, of this city, accompanied by two oarsmen, started out on business connected with the government survey for the new west pier in a boat furnished them by the government for that purpose. Proceeding west of the city, near Sheldon's Point it became necessary to raise a buoy anchored about one-fourth of a mile from shore, in doing which the buoy stick broke, causing the boat to careen and upset. The four were immediately precipitated into the cold water of the lake, while the boat was turned bottom upward. The whole party succeeded in clinging to the boat, although with some difficulty, and commenced slowly drifting to shore, endeavoring in the meantime to signal those on shore to come to their assistance.

Failing to attract attention there was little left to be done but to await the natural course of the boat, as slowly she drifted on. Very soon the limbs began to be chilled, the breath labored the head dizzy. The tug Melvin came steaming past with a vessel in tow, but a short distance off, and although every effort was made to attract the attention of her crew, it seems that they either did not see the exhausted men or misunderstood the signals. At all events she rendered them no assistance whatever, but steamed past and into the harbor. The action on the part of the captain of the tug can probably be satisfactory explained by that person, as it is clearly unjust to accuse him of intentionally leaving four men to struggle with death in the cold waters of the lake without offering to assist them. When in the water about an hour and a half the boat had drifted so near to the shore that Mr. J. F. Sugrue, of Rochester, swam with a line to their assistance. This line Mr. Wright held, while persons on the shore pulled the boat in. It seems that an elderly man, one of the oarsmen, was so far gone that it was only with a desperate effort that Mr. Sugrue succeeded in getting him ashore. The whole party were conveyed to a neighboring house, where every effort was made for their comfort, but in spite of all, the older man, Thomas Brosnahan by name, soon expired. The other members of the party, although terribly chilled, soon recovered sufficiently to be brought to the city. All affirm that had not aid been afforded just as it was others must also have died of exhaustion. The city was soon filled with rumors that the entire boat load was drowned, but the appearance of the would-be victims on the street this afternoon put an end to such sad reports. Under the circumstances it is a marvel that no more lives were lost.

A TRANSIENT FORGER.

George F. Davenport, who lies in jail at Bridgeport awaiting trial on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check purporting to have been drawn by P. T. Barnum, is wanted in Cleveland, Ohio, for forgeries committed on W. S. Allison and Everett & Waddell, of that city, to the amount of $3,000. A telegram to the Chief of the Bridgeport police yesterday gave a history of Davenport's offences in Cleveland and elsewhere. He once escaped the consequences of a forgery committed in Baltimore by going to Australia, and has since been at various times confined in Clinton Prison, N. Y., and in the Ohio Penitentiary for the same crime. He will be tried at Bridgeport first, and will probably spend a season at Wethersfield.

THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1871.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company are energetically pushing their new piece of road between Mexico, Mo., and the main line. This short road, when finished, will give this company direct connection with Kansas City and all points west and south of that city. A locomotive and fifteen freight cars will be sent up from here tomorrow.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

APRIL 29.

1850—A United States bonded warehouse in Water street, this city, fell and eight persons were killed.

1835—An earthquake in Calabria, Italy, destroyed several villages and over one thousand lives.

1814—American sloop-of-war Peacock captured the British war vessel Epervier off Cape Canaveral.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

An explosion in the coal mines of Tokod, in Hungary, recently killed fifteen workmen.

The hundreth anniversary of Heinrich Zschokke's birthday has been celebrated at Magdeburg, the birthplace of the poet.

The *Indépendance Belge* announces that the London and County Bank has placed 500,000,000f. at the disposal of the French government until the conclusion of a new loan.

A new socialist journal, called *Le Bonnet Rouge*, has appeared in Paris. It raves through its columns with the violent and theatrical bombast peculiar to its *confrères* of the same die.

The Vienna Communal Council has sent an address of congratulation to Dr. Döllinger and decided that a petition should be presented to the Imperial Ministry praying for the separation between Church and State.

The chief Rabbi of London has written to the papers to say with reference to the statement that Jews practice gaming with dice during the passover, that according to the Jewish law gambling is not only regarded as a desecration of the festival, but is strictly prohibited at all times.

The Paris journal *Le Droit* relates the following traits of feminine heroism:—"Several women were killed and wounded in the engagement at Neuilly. One vivandière who was struck on the head, which she had bandaged and then returned to her post. In the ranks of the Sixty-first battalion one energetic woman killed several gendarmes and gardiens of peace. Among the most enterprising of these heroines (?) is citoyenne Eudes, wife of the Communist general. Almost every battalion has lost one or two vivandières in the combat.

The following rejoinder is given by the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* to the Archbishop of Munich on the Döllinger question:—"It appears that among other agreeable messages sent to Dr. Döllinger by archiepiscopal authority there was also this: 'Whether he did not think himself that his notorious declaration against Papal infallibility had, *ipso facto*, carried excommunication with it?'" The *Allgemeine Zeitung* thereupon takes the liberty of asking the Archbishop "Whether he did not think that he, in his own person, had for some time past lain, *ipso facto*, under the ban of excommunication himself?" He had, at the end of last year, voted in the First Chamber with the majority for the treaties with the North German Confederation. By those treaties a Protestant prince is placed at the head of Germany and endowed with the most extensive powers. This, however, involves, according to Papal law, the crime of "favoring heretics," in punishment of which the bull "*Cum Ex-apostolatus Officio*" decrees for all times the excommunication *ipso facto*. But this is not all. By this same bull the Archbishop also made himself liable to "infamy, incapacity of making a will, loss of all his property in favor of him who first possesses himself of it," and a variety of other amenities for which his Eminence is probably little prepared at this moment.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The private property of the ex-Emperor Napoleon is valued by the *Bien Public* at 800,000,000 francs.

The birthday of the Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, was celebrated on the 14th inst. She is fourteen.

Professor Raule, of the American Ambulance, was killed during the combat at Chatillon while tending to the wounded of the Paris National Guard.

M. Rouher and M. Pietri have, according to the Brussels papers, arrived at Ostend, from Dover; but it is stated that the Duc de Persigny is still in London.

A. M. Reignier, who played a prominent part in the capitulation of Metz, has been arrested in Versailles, charged with carrying on Bonapartist intrigues.

The hand of Princess Marie, daughter of the Red Prince, has been refused to the young King of Bavaria, as the Princess was already engaged to the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg.

M. Jules Favre, says *l'Indépendance*, has gone to Rouen to confer with the Commander-in-Chief of the German forces. He will also go to Berlin in order to hasten the conclusion of the definite treaty of peace.

Count Moltke has given notice that he will make a line of fortifications to guarantee against all attack the occupied provinces of France until the indemnity is fully paid and a regular government firmly established.

Rochefort demands that Vinoy, Gallifet, Favre, Picard and MacMahon shall be brought, chained in couples, to Paris, where the relatives of the National Guards who have been killed may vent their revenge upon them.

The Duke of Genoa, nephew of the King of Italy and brother of the Crown Princess Margherita, has finished his scholastic course at Harrow, England, and will shortly return to Italy, to enter the service of the Italian navy.

Johann Joseph Ignaz Döllinger, the son of a physiologist who died at Munich in 1841, was born on February 28, 1799, at Bamberg, Bavaria. After completing his studies at the university he was appointed chaplain in 1822, and in 1826 Professor of Church Law and History at the University of Munich, later Dean of St. Cajetan, Spiritual Archiepiscopal Councillor and Chief Librarian. In 1848 he was sent as a representative to the German Diet at Frankfort, and in December, 1849, reappointed Professor of Church History at the university. In 1851 he took his seat in the Bavarian Senate. His first work was "The Doctrine of the Eucharist in the First Three Centuries." He wrote, in 1830, a treatise on Dante's "Paradise." This was followed by three volumes of Church history, which, however, remained unfinished. He is also the author of several writings on marriages between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

TAKING THE WHITE VEIL IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

Reception of Two Young Ladies into the Order of the Sisters of Mercy.

[From the Louisville Ledger, April 26.]

Yesterday afternoon one of the most solemn and impressive ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion was enacted in the beautiful little chapel attached to the United States Marine Hospital. The ceremony was the reception of two young ladies, Miss Mary Esther Mellon, of New York, and Miss Josephine Dillon, of Alton, Ill., into the Order of Sisters of Mercy.

This order is comparatively a new one. Its doctrines are celibacy, the care of the sick, poor and suffering, of whatever age, race or condition. The order has been very attentive to the inmates of the United States Marine Hospital and has accomplished a vast amount of good.

The ceremony of reception was witnessed yesterday by a large number of ladies and gentlemen of this city, who were present by special invitation. The services were solemnly impressive, and were attended with all the pomp and state of the Catholic Church. The priests in their gorgeous vestments, the sisters in their sable habiliments, the resplendent crucifixes, the lighted candles, swinging censers, and the overpowering perfumes of the burning incense, and, above all, the glorious, thrilling music of the grand old service of the Roman Church, deeply impressed even the most indifferent of the spectators.

Bishop McCloskey presided, assisted by Fathers McNicholas and Montariol. At four o'clock the novices, cross bearers, bishop, priests, bearing candles, entered the chapel, the choir singing the hymn "O Gloriosa." After appropriate ceremonies the novices were presented with the holy candles and retired to put off their secular dress, and in a short time reappeared, habited in the garb of Sisters of Mercy. Kneeling before the Bishop, the cincture was placed about the waists of the novices, and they received the blessing of the Bishop. The church cloak, of white material, was placed upon the novices, and they prostrated themselves before the Bishop and were sprinkled with holy water.

After prayer the novices arose and kissed each of the sisters upon both cheeks. The benediction was then pronounced and the solemn ceremony was ended. The novices, in leaving the world, leave behind even their names, and are known ever after only by their religious names. That of Miss Mellon is Sister Mary Evangelist, and that of Miss Dillon Sister Mary Xavier.

After taking the white veil the novitiates, after a probation of two years, if they so desire, take the black veil. This is termed the ceremony of profession, and the vows are for life.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

George A. Patterson, aged seventeen years, a porter in the drug store of George W. Tennor, No. 1,273 Broadway, yesterday afternoon committed suicide by taking prussic acid. Coroner Hermann held an investigation and learned from Mr. Tennor that the deceased had been in his employ about three months, and during his stay in the store seemed afflicted with homesickness. He ran away from home in England, where he made several unsuccessful attempts to take his life. Since he has been in Tennor's employ he has also made several attempts to take his life. Yesterday morning Mr. Tennor was absent from the store on account of sickness, and during his absence the young man procured the poison and took it.

WESTERN RAILROAD LITIGATION.

CHICAGO, April 28, 1871.

A bill has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company of Iowa against the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company; the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company; the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company and other railroad corporations and individuals. This is an injunction bill restraining the defendants from operating cars upon the main track built by the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company, and from interfering with complainant's use thereof. The complainant railroad sues as a non-resident, under its Iowa charter.

FATAL CONDITION OF MR. AVERY D. PUTNAM.

A despatch received from the Nineteenth precinct station house last night reports that the house surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital reports that Mr. Avery D. Putnam, who was assaulted on a Broadway car Wednesday night by William Foster, cannot probably survive until morning.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

CHICAGO, April 28, 1871.

Secretary Boutwell is in town and made a brief speech to-day to the Board of Trade. His remarks had no relation to financial or political matters.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid cartoon representing the Way in which the Old Thing is Worked, together with the very latest News by Cable up to the hour of publication of the situation in France; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World; additional particulars of the Miners' Strike; another Chinese Outrage; Financial Operations of President Grant's Administration and the way figures sometimes lie; Another Nathan Mystery; the Mississippi Crevasse; Connecticut Morality; Suicide in High Life; the Conference of the Latter Day Saints; detailed accounts of Earl de Grey's Farewell Entertainment, and the reception given by Mr. Sumner to the Joint High Commission; the Ku Klux Bill; Conclusion of the Trial of H. C. Block for Shooting the Seducer of his Sister, and also the Conclusion of the Trial of Mrs. Laura Fair for the Murder of A. P. Crittenden, with the Charge of Judge Dwinelle and the Verdict of the Jury. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Artistic, Literary, Fashionable, Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Died.

MARONY.—On Friday, April 28, at his residence, 219 Fifth street, DANIEL MARONY, florist, formerly of Staten Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 5 02 | Moon sets...morn 2 25
Sun sets........ 6 53 | High water.morn 3 22

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of London	April 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	April 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Deutschland	April 29	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Dublin	May 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Idaho	May 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	May 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Wash'n	May 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	May 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	May 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brook'n	May 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Columbia	May 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Lafayette	May 20	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	May 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Assyria	May 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oceanic	June 3	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent	June 3	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 28, 1871.

CLEARED.

Bark Elizabeth A Oliver, Sanderson, London—R W Cameron & Co.
Bark Betty (Swe), Rosenlund, Dunkirk—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Luz, Putt, Kingston, Ja—G F Bulley.
Bark R W Griffiths (Br), Drummond, Matanzas—J E Ward & Co.
Bark Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Bark M B Almon (Br), Townsend, Sydney, CB—C B Swain & Son.
Brig Selina Stanford (Ital), Pallio, Bristol—Slocovich & Co.
Brig Zephyr, Gibson, Rio Janeiro—Slocovich & Co.
Brig Castilian, Richards, Ponce, PR—S C Loud & Co.
Brig Alice Lea, Foster, Trinidad—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Victor, Mahoney, Para—C Ludmann & Co.
Schr Wm Demming, Cook, St Johns, PR—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Daylight, McFadden, Baracoa—E J Wenberg.
Schr Idella Small, Robbins, Eleuthera—E J Wenberg.
Schr Guiding Star (Br), Merriam, Windsor, NS—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr Ada (Br), Belyea, St John, NB—Heney & Parker.
Schr Rockport (Br), Tower, Rockport, NB—Heney & Parker.
Schr Franklin, Clark, Indianola—Tupper & Beattie.
Schr Grace B West, Loud, Wilmington, NC—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr Luna, Wells, Washington, NC—Thomas, Holmes & Co.
Schr F M Lewis, Higgins, Wellfleet.
Schr Erastus Brainerd, Hall, Hartford—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Sam Weller, Brockway, Hartford—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Sloop Mary Gray, Allen, Uncasville.
Steamer Vesper, Jones, Wilmington, Del.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.
Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Gunboat Meteor (NG), Capt Knorr, Havana via Charleston 4 days. Mounts 3 guns and has a crew of 58 officers and men.

Steamship City of Dublin (Br), Allen, Liverpool April 8, Queenstown 10th, via Halifax 26th, with mdse and 411 passengers, to J G Dale. April 14, lat 50 05, lon 29 03, exchanged signals with ship Ocean Pearl, bound west; same date, lat 49 58, lon 29 38 W, bark Julia, bound west; April 21, lat 42 40, lon 58 —, exchanged night signals with one of the Anchor line steamers, bound east.

Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow April 15 and Moville 16th, with mdse and 656 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had for the first part easterly and latterly westerly winds, but variable throughout, with moderate weather. April 23, lat 44 11, lon 49 37, passed a Guion steamship, bound east; 27th, lat 44 26, lon 68 34, steamship China and a Guion steamship, both bound east.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah April 25, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, NC, with mdse to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship George B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Washington & Co.

Bark Allemania (NG), Miller, Maracaibo, 16 days, with coffee, to E Cavenstadt & Co—vessel to order. Had variable weather; 7 days north of Hatteras.

Schr W W Marcey, Blakeman, Wilmington, NC, for Providence, 7 days, with lumber, to master.

Schr Abbie C Willard, Gulliver, Georgetown, SC, for Damariscotta, 5 days, with lumber, to master.

Schr S A Boice, Gates, Alexandria for Providence.

Schr J B Vandusen, Corson, Alexandria for Providence.

Schr H T Hedge, Franklin, Rockland for Philadelphia.

The brig (not schr) Superb (NG), arrived 27th, is consigned to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H F Dimock.
Brig Chase, Chase, Portland for New York.
Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, Boston for New York.
Schr Frances Ellen, Warren, Whiting for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Defiance, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to Pressy & Co.
Schr Light Boat, Wood, Rockland for New York.
Schr A S Young, Kelly, Portland for Coxsackie.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Chase, Boston for New York.
Schr Copia, West, Rockport, Mass, for New York, with paving stone to master.
Schr Louisa Frances, Kelly, New Bedford for New York, with lumber to Mace & Co.
Schr Reading Railroad No 43, Paulwin, New London for New York.
Schr Alexander, Hancock, Hartford for Philadelphia.
Schr Skipper, Frost, New Haven for Amboy.
Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, New Haven for Alexandria.
Schr L A Toles, Shay, Norwalk for Port Johnson.
Schr Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Mercer, Washburn, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Harry & Ned, Greenport for New York.
Schr Asher S Parker, Carpenter, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Shamrock, Kane, Oyster Bay for Rondout.

BOUND EAST.

Schr F Merwin, Bunce, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr Mary Roxana, Palmer, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr E D Endicott, Endicott, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr Gen Knox, Loveil, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr H B Metcalf, Rogers, Coxsackie for Salem.
Schr Sarah W Blake, Blake, Haverstraw for Fall River.
Schr Almira, Hagerman, Brooklyn for Oyster Bay.
Schr The Chief, Case, New York for Greenport.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, New York for Stamford.
Schr Margaretta, Wandzer, New York for Oyster Bay.
Schr Maulda Brooks, Jones, New York for Saybrook.
Schr Flash, Fish, New York for Noank.
Schr Mary E Cuff, Georam, New York for Cow Bay.
Schr Nellie, French, New York for Rockland.
Schr Vicksburg, Higgins, New York for Providence.
Schr Harvest Queen, McBride, New York for Cornwallis, NS.
Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.
Steamer Delaware, Smith, New York for Providence.

WHITESTONE, LI, April 28—6 PM.

The schr Frances Ellen, Warren, from Whiting for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp, received telegraphic instructions at Whitestone to proceed to Flushing and deliver cargo to Roe & Co, at that place, and is now alongside dock at Flushing discharging.

6 PM—Comparatively few sailing vessels have passed through the Sound in either direction during the past twenty-four hours, probably on account of the severe NW gale, which commenced at 10 AM on the 27th and continued up to this PM.

SAILED.

Barks Andaman, for Havana; Ragna, Cronstadt; Fannie, Cardenas; Henry Buck, do; brigs Hyperion, St Croix; Helen G Phinney, Cardenas; Fercea Hinkley, Brunswick, Ga; Eastern Star, Demarara.

Wind at sunset NNE, light.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMER RATTLESNAKE (of Philadelphia), Winnet, from Georgetown, DC, for Bridgeport, with coal, in attempting to enter Bridgeport harbor without a pilot mistook the channel, and grounded near Cook's Point; remained aground during night of 27th, but will probably get off without sustaining much injury.

SHIP ATHENAIS, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was ashore AM April 27 on the Joe Flogger. Steamtug America was alongside. (She subsequently got off with false keel slightly damaged, and arrived at Philadelphia AM of the 28th).

BARK QUEEN VICTORIA (of Dublin), Leyne, from Ardrossan Jan 20 for New York, put into Bermuda April 23, with loss of rudder, and reports having encountered strong westerly gales.

BRIG WATER WITCH, from Mayaguez, PR, for Baltimore, before reported, went ashore at high water, drawing 11½ feet, in Pocomoke Sound, at 4 AM 24th inst. She lays in 9 feet water at low tide. (She came off 28th without assistance and uninjured).

BRIG JABOATAO (Braz), Duprez, from Pernambuco via Fortress Monroe for New York, was the vessel ashore on the Thimble. She was gotten off at 3 PM same day, 27th.

SCHR M D MARSTON, from Matanzas, at Baltimore 27th, reports a three-masted schooner ashore at New Inlet.

THE SCHOONER reported aground near Black Rock light 27th inst came off at high water same evening, apparently without sustaining serious injury. Her name was not ascertained.

VESSEL ASHORE—An unknown vessel was passed ashore April 20 at Fox River, lower masts standing, by ship Ardmillan, at Quebec 27th.

Miscellaneous.

Purser C C Wildman, of the steamship Leo, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

Whalemen.

Below New London 26th, a bark, supposed the Roman, from Desolation.

Arrived at St Catharinas March 21, brig Herman Smith, of Boston (landed Capt Sester, sick, and sailed next day in charge of the mate, with orders to return in 3 or 4 weeks, when Capt S expected to be able to join her). Had seen whales 3 times and taken 40 bbls sp oil. Reports off St Catharines, brig L J Bigelow, of Provincetown, with 30 bbls sp oil since leaving Bermuda.

Sailed from do March 10, brig Rosa Baker, of Boston (having repaired damage to rudder).

Spoken.

Ship James Cheston, supposed cotton loaded, steering NE, April 22, lat 39 30, lon 73 53 (the James Cheston was at Liverpool April 8 ldg for Baltimore).

Bark Shawmut, Lord, from Boston for Havana, April 12, lat 29 50, lon 65 25.

Brig Virginia & Amelia, from Pernambuco for Hampton Roads for orders, April 18, lat 27 N, lon 67.

Schr Horton (of Halifax), bound to Portland, April —, lat 41 05, lon 68 24, with loss of mainmast and short of water and provisions, which were supplied by Capt Knowles, of ship White Swallow.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 26—Arrived, steamship Columbia, Van Sice, New York via Nassau.

HALIFAX, NS, April 27—Arrived, brig Sarah & Ellen, Gulliford, Liverpool.

Sailed 26th, steamships City of Dublin, Allen, from Liverpool, New York; 27th, Alexandria, Ices (from Liverpool), St John, NB.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—Arrived, bark Jane Doull (Br), Ferguson, Galveston.

MALTA, April 27—Arrived, brig Signal (Br), Saunders, New York (and sailed for Salonica).

PLYMOUTH, April 28—Arrived, steamship Cimbria, Haack, New York for Hamburg (and proceeded).

QUEBEC, April 25—Arrived, ship Minerva, Torrance, Liverpool; City of Quebec, Pee, do, London; bark Sailor's Home, Gordon, Leith; 27th, ship Ardmillan, Knox, Greenock.

SISAL, April 9—Arrived, brig John Wesley, Ford, Baltimore to load for New York.

ST JOHN, NB, April 27—Arrived, schr Iris, Buckard, New York; 28th, Abby Cray (Br), Shank, do.

Cleared 27th, schr Adelia (Br), Gullick, New York.

TAHITI, Jan 31—Arrived, brigs Tahera (Br), Bowles, Havre; Feb 5, Shelchoff, Hopkins, San Francisco; 10th, schr Porpoise, Morbauer, do (and sailed 25th for Hilax); 21st, brig Nautilus, Chapman, do; 24th, schrs Sorceress, Chambers, do; 26th, Island Belle, Turner, do; March 1, bark Arragonia (Fr), Chalot, Bordeaux.

Sailed Jan 2, schrs Page, Holcomb, —; 29th, Louisa Simpson, Baumister, Navigation; Feb 6, brig Sir John Burgoyne (Br), Dann, Fanning's Island; 8th, schrs Grant, Newson, Paposa; 9th, Scotland, Swinson, Vairao; 24th, brig Rita (Br), Edword, Auckland.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, April 27—Sailed, schrs C W May, Boston; Hazleton, Dighton; Jos Baymore, Bridgeport.

BOSTON, April 27—Arrived, schrs Covvo, Pickering, Richmond; Lizzie Williams, Williams, and Rebecca Florence, Rich, Baltimore; H S Billings, Billings, and Richmond, Dow, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Barks Sleiflan, Percival, Cadiz; Neptune, Beal, Cienfuegos; Jas Primrose (Br), McKay, Pictou; schrs Pomona (Br), Molyneux, St Domingo; Eunice Rich, Pierce, Hayti; Jas Martin, Baker, Philadelphia.

28th—Arrived, steamship Wm Kennedy, Baltimore; ship W A Campbell, Curling, Liverpool; barks Presto (Br), do; Mary Edson, Howes, Messina; J W (Br), Cardiff; Huron (Br), Shields.

BALTIMORE, April 27—Arrived, brig Evening Star (Br), Bryer, Arroyo, PR; schr Maggie D Marston, Marston, Matanzas.

Cleared—Steamship Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Boston; brigs Mary Rice, Pratt, Rio Janeiro; W P Sawyer, Plukham, Boston; schr Sarah Sebey, Ganey, Middletown, Ct.

Sailed—Brigs Geo Latimer, J B Brown, Mary Rice.

28th—Arrived, steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston.

BULL RIVER, SC, April 21—Arrived, bark Alma (Br), Briston, New York.

BELFAST, April 23—Sailed, schr M W Grew, Perry, Jacksonville.

26th—Arrived, schrs Boaz, Coombs, Baltimore; Forest Ball, French, and A L Wilder, French, New York.

28th—Arrived, schr Nevada, Lusher, Turks Islands.

BRISTOL, April 27—Arrived, schr Jas Satterthwaite, Kinney, Alexandria.

CHARLESTON, April 25—Arrived, schrs Jesse Hart 2d, Hart, Boston; Davis Miller, Rogers, New Orleans.

26th—Sailed, steamship Leopard, Boston; schrs Western Star, Cuba; Ida Birdsall, Darien.

DANVERS, April 26—Arrived, schrs Helen W Woodward, Atkins, Newcastle, Del; G M Partridge, Bunker, New York.

EDGARTOWN, April 26—Sailed, schr Statesman, for New York.

FERNANDINA, April 22—Arrived, schrs Carrie Walker, McFarland, Rockport; 23d, Starlight, Robinson, New York; 24th, brig Mary Cobb, Tracy, Boston.

Cleared 22d, brig Guiding Star, Frethy, Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27—Passed in, brigs H Mars, and Marcella, from St Michael's for Georgetown.

28th—Passed in, bark Manilon, West Indies for Baltimore; brig Gladiator, Porto Rico for do.

Passed out—Bark Audacia, for Ireland.

FALL RIVER, April 25—Arrived, schr M E Rockhill, Rockhill, Georgetown, DC.

26th—Arrived, schrs Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, and Jane F Durfee, Murty, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Schr I H Borden, Harlein, New York.

GALVESTON, April 28—Sailed, steamship Wilmington, Cole, New York.

GARDINER, April 22—Sailed, brig Charles Miller, Brewer, Philadelphia; schrs Cherub, Fletcher, New York; Sidney Price, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, April 26—Arrived, steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, New York (and left for Richmond).

Sailed—Brig Corriere (Ital), Vicari, Marsala.

NEWBURYPORT, April 26—Arrived, schrs Emma D Finney, McQuillen, Georgetown, DC; Walter C Hall, Tolman, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, April 27—Arrived, schr Young Teaser, Slocum, Baltimore.

NEWPORT, April 25, PM—Arrived, schrs Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham for New York; Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset for do; Coon, Johnson, Providence for do.

27th, 8 AM—Arrived, schr Izetta, Cardenas for Boston.

NEW LONDON, April 26—Arrived, schrs J M Freeman, Eldridge, and Geo F Brown, Hedley, Providence for New York; Artist, Forrester, Somerset for do; John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton for do; Mary Natt, Barker, Port Johnson for Providence.

NEW HAVEN, April 27—Arrived, brigs Rising Sun, Wright, Ponce, PR; Morning Light, Dill, and John Givan, Boyle, Arroyo, PR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—Arrived, schrs R W Godfrey, Godfrey, Cardenas; E Magee, Barrett, New York; R RR, No 35, McDevitt, Bridgeport, Ct. Below, barks Venus, from London; Hypatia, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Brig Ellen Bernard, Coombs, Havana.

28th—Arrived, bark D McPherson (Br), Mason, Messina. Below, barks Snez, from Girgenti; Iluida, from Liverpool; Verona, from London.

LEWES, Del, 27th, AM—At the Breakwater, schrs Thomas Borden, for Fall River; Emma M Fox, for do; Arctic, White Foam.

4:10 PM—One brig, 20 schrs and a 3-masted steamer from above ran in for shelter to-day.

Went to sea AM 28th—U S steamer Tallapoosa; bark H F Hassey, for Antwerp.

PORTLAND, April 27—Arrived, brig Pheno Ellen, Dill, Cienfuegos; schrs Montezuma, Bulger, New York for Bangor; Eagle, Seavey, Gardiner for Savannah.

Cleared—Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, New York.

PROVIDENCE, April 21—Arrived, schrs Albert Mason, Rose, Alexandria; Emma B Shaw, Shaw, Georgetown, DC; Eliza S Potter, Potter, Baltimore; Westmoreland, Rice, Philadelphia; Mary Natt, Barker, Rondout.

Sailed—Schrs A J Fabens, Bragg, Charleston; L & M Read, Steelman, Georgetown, DC; J H Bartlett, Harris, Philadelphia; Yankee Boy, Hughson, New York; Green County Tanner, Hyde, New York; Alida, Knowles, New York.

PAWTUCKET, April 27—Sailed, schr American Eagle, Shaw, Georgetown, DC.

RICHMOND, April 26—Sailed, schr Jesse S Clark, Clark, Athens, NY.

ROCKLAND, April 19—Arrived, schrs Bengal, Hatch, New York; E Arcularius, Gregory, do; Oregon, from do; Richmond, Gaskill, do; Light Boat, Wood, do; 23d, S J Lindsey, Crockett, do; 24th, M Langdon, Bennett, do; James Henry, Wilson, do; Pacific, Ginn, do; Empress, Kennedy, do; Sarah Maria, Ham, do; 25th, Angeline, Paul, do; Eureka, Mayo, Baltimore.

Sailed 19th, schrs American Chief, Snow, New York; 20th, Calista, Spear, do; Leontine, Pratt, do; Elizabeth, Hodgdon, do; 22d, R W Tull, Hunter, do; 23d, Bengal, Hatch, do; Light Boat, Wood, do; E Arcularius, Gregory, do; Defiance, Hall, do; 24th, America, Ingraham, do; Richmond, Gaskill, do.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20—Arrived, brig Nautilus, Turner, Marquesas.

Sailed 20th (not 19th), ship Golden Gate (Br), Swinton, Liverpool.

Cleared 20th, bark Voyager (Br), Lund, Manzanillo.

SAN DIEGO, April 19—Arrived, steamship Colorado, Parker, San Francisco (and proceeded same day for Panama).

SALEM, April 25—Arrived, schrs Harding, Harding, Tangier; M M Weaver, Weaver, Georgetown, DC; A C Bergen, Thompson, and J B Clayton, Champion, Philadelphia; Adriana, Emery, Coxsackie; Olive Arey, Gott, New York; Jeddie, Turner, Clinton Point.

Cleared 25th, schr Hero, Kelley, New York.

Sailed 25th, schr Hero; and the arrivals of 25th, bound S and E.

STONINGTON, April 27—Arrived, schrs J B Bleecker, York, Philadelphia; Orion, New York for Barnstable; sloop Josephine, Saunders, Hunter's Point.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 26, PM—Arrived, schrs J K Manning, Gandy, and H S Rowe, Kavanah, Georgetown, DC, for Boston; Bessie Morris, Allen, do for Portsmouth; Pearl, Gookin, Rondout for do; Amelia, Post, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport; Sedona, Holbrook, Philadelphia for Salem; Velma, Look, New York for Machias; Lizzie Leighton, New York for St George; Eri, Stewart, do for Machias; Conservative, Sterling, Boston for Charleston, SC.

Sailed—Brig Allston; schrs J F Carver, Terrapin, S S Bickmore, H T Townsend, Sarah Wooster.

27th, AM—Arrived, schr Anna Leland, Bennett, Jacksonville for Boston.

WILMINGTON, NC, April 26—Cleared, schr Ben, Davis, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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